FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR'S CHNOUPEK ON MISSILES IN EUROPE, CDE

LD012102 Prague CTK in English 1638 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met members of the Prague diplomatic corps at a traditional session here on Wednesday.

He spoke of the deterioration of the situation in the world last year, which was due to the militarism of imperialist forces, their effort to gain superiority, and due to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe which made it impossible to continue the Geneva talks.

"That is why after the delivery and the deployment of the first Pershings -- hence in a qualitatively absolutely new military and strategic situation -- we were obliged to accede to the necessary defensive steps, to start preparatory work for the deployment of missiles complexes of operational and tactical designation," Minister Chnoupek said; adding that these steps, as well as further counter-measures announced by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary and President Yuriy Andropov on November 24, met with understanding from the population of Czechoslovakia.

The minister went on to stress that the assertion that new U.S. Missiles did not harm East-West relations, that they did not threaten international security is a delusion. It is a futile attempt to disperse the apprehension of nations over the growing military preparations of imperialism, he said.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said the way out of the present situation should be sought in an honestly conducted dialogue which would aim at achieving concrete agreements on the basis of equality and equal security.

The socialist states welcome the willingness of the USSR to solve the urgent problem of nuclear weapons in Europe if the USA and NATO show readiness to return to the state which existed prior to the beginning of the installation of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles, the minister said.

The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe offers hope to become an important contribution to transferring the process of detente also into the military sphere. The socialist countries are determined to do their best for its constructive course and positive results, Minister Chnoupek stressed.

"In the strengthening of confidence and security we see an expressive trend of European policy which could improve the tense international political climate," he added.

Minister Chnoupek emphasized the need for goodwill and efforts to learn to think in new conditions in a new way.

"We do not want the responsible politicians of the West who have a decisive say in the questions of war and peace to give up their conviction.

"We only ask them to revert to the ways of recent years when reason was prevailing," the minister said and added that "the way towards overcoming the division of our continent cannot be seen in unleashing propaganda campaigns, boycotts and sanctions, but in an invigoration of the political dialogue, in multiplying occasions for the development of economic cooperation and cultural relations."

Speaking on behalf of the diplomatic corps, Algerian Ambassador Nur ad-Din Bellici said the most important task of the present is to continue efforts to achieve detente, to prevent the dialogue among nations from changing into confrontation, to use huge means spent on disarmament [as received] for eliminating poverty, illiteracy and other problems of mankind.

NONALIGNED, NEUTRAL STATES PREPARING CDE PROPOSAL

LD311847 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1711 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm, Jan. 31 (TANJUG) -- Non-aligned and neutral countries prepare their proposal for decisions of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe, it is learned here in quarters of the conference.

The basis of these countries' proposals will be a Yugoslav and Swedish draft, the same sources assert. It is specified that there are also differences in stands among the neutral and non-aligned countries, but that there exist readiness to reach jointly a constructive and balanced proposal for the measures.

The conference, which has entered the third week of its activity, will last, according to estimates, at least two and a half years.

U.N. Secretary-General Perez De Cuellar will address in Stockholm on February 16 participants in the conference, it was announced.

REPORTAGE ON PORTUGUESE CP SECRETARY'S VISIT

Zhivkov Greets, Awards Cunhal

AU0111853 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] On 1 February at the Boyana Residence Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee. Topical issues of the international situation and the world communist and workers movement as well as the state and future prospects of the two parties' relations were discussed.

Afterwards our first party and state leader awarded the leader of the Portuguese Communists with the Georgi Dimitrov Order -- the highest Bulgarian order. After the awarding ceremony Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon for Alvaro Cunhal.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 1 February repeats the above item, adding: "After the awarding ceremony the leader of the PCP was congratulated by Comrade Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Georgi Atanasov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov; and by Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council."]

Zhivkov, Cunhal Hold Talks

AU0111807 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 1 (BTA) -- Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, met Mr Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, who is paying an official visit here.

They both assessed the initiated deployment of new American nuclear missiles in a number of Western European countries as an irresponsible and dangerous act. The recently stepped up peaceful statements in Washington, prompted by ad hoc considerations and by the wish to calm down the world public, cannot strip the United States of the responsibility they bear for the failure of the Geneva talks, and for the new lap in the arms race, the start of which was forced by them.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Alvaro Cunhal condemned decisively the "crusade" against socialism launched by the administration of President Reagan and its intensified military preparations, aggressive actions and the gross intervention in various parts of the world.

Both consider that under the existing circumstances, more than ever before it has become necessary to consolidate the unity of the international communist movement, to strengthen the solidarity and the unity of all revolutionary, democratic and peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace, and against the encroachments of imperialism.

The leaders of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of the Portuguese Communist Party pointed to the significance of the peace proposals and initiatives made by the Soviet Union and the other member-countries of the socialist community, proposals which point the way to defusing the nuclear threat looming over mankind, the way to terminating the arms race and to re-installing international relations back on the foundations of dialogue, detente and peaceful cooperation.

They praised highly the development of the traditional fraternal ties of friendship and solidarity between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Portugual and reaffirmed their determination to further deepen them upon the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Alvaro Cunhal exchanged information on the tasks the two communist parties are currently facing and solving.

Mr Todor Zhivkov confirmed the respect and solidarity, which the Bulgarian Communists and the whole Bulgarian people feel for the courageous struggle of the Portuguese Communists in defence of the vital interests of the working people, in defence of the democratic and social gains of the April Revolution of 1974.

Mr Alvaro Cunhal spoke also about the decisive role of the struggle of both the working class and the broad popular masses against the policy of the present government aimed at restoring and strengthening the positions of capitalism and latifundism and at subordination to the dictate of imperialism. He spoke also about the efforts at achieving a democratic alternative capable of ensuring the preservation and the deepening of the democracy introduced by the April Revolution and consolidated by the Constitution of the Republic.

ZHIVKOV SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO CEAUSESCU

AU0116Z2 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jan 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Dear Comrade Ceausescu: On the occasion of your birthday I want to convey to you most cordial congratulations and wishes for good health, happiness, and new successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in neighborly and friendly Romania.

I am convinced that the friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania and between the BCP and the RCP -- to the expansion of which you have made a great personal contribution -- will continue to develop in a fruitful and many-sided manner, in the interests of the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, of the unity of the socialist community, and of the cause of peace, progress, and socialism in the world.

Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ DEPARTS SOFIA 30 JANUARY

AU011146 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Jan 84 p 6

[TExt] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, departed from our country yesterday. He had paid a brief visit to Bulgaria.

Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Andrey Lukanov saw the Cuban guest off at Sofia airport. Eustaquio Remedios de los Cuetos, the Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, was also among those present at the airport.

CONTROL COMMISSION STRESSES BCP'S LEADING ROLE

AU0115O3 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] On 1 February a plenum of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission took place. Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the commission, took part in the plenum. Docho Shipkov, deputy chairman of the commission, read an accountability report on the commission's work in 1983.

It was stressed that the commission's work was directed first toward further increasing the leading role and combat ability of the primary party organizations, preserving the purity of party ranks, and intensifying the leading roles of the Communists in solving the country's social and economic tasks.

Also discussed were matters pertaining to further improving the party, its functioning, methods of operation, and financial discipline. It was pointed out that work in this realm should be elevated to the level of the congress' decisions for a worthy commemoration of the national party conference.

A plan for the work of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission in 1984 was adopted.

5-YEAR PLAN CONTINUES 'STABLE' GROWTH RATE

AU3I1400 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jan 84 pp 1-2

["Announcement of the Committee on the Uniform System of Social Information at the Council of Ministers on the Fulfillment of the Uniform Plan for the Socioeconomic Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1983"]

[Text] The decisions of the 12th BCP Congress continued to be implemented throughout the first 3 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. The country's economy recorded intensive development at a stable rate. The people's standard of living was raised and their growing material, social, and cultural needs were better satisfied.

As a result of the working people's selfless and persevering work, the country's socioeconomic development plan was fulfilled in its basic indexes, despite the difficult climatic conditions and the complicated international situation.

National income increased 3 percent compared with 1982. The economic organizations and the nonagricultural branches obtained net production in 1983 which was 6.1 percent higher than in 1982, while the social labor productivity rate increased 5 percent during this period. The net production and social labor productivity plans were overfulfilled. The struggle for a strict regimen of saving raw materials did not meet the required level, even though the raw materials, fuel, and energy used for 100 leva of total production in 1983 was 0.9 percent less than in 1982. The reserves for making more effective use of material resources were not applied efficiently enough. Total profit increased 874 million leva. The plan was overfulfilled by 4.7 percent.

Much effort was devoted to overcoming the damage caused by natural disasters in agriculture, which produced positive results, but the unfavorable consequences of the natural disasters in this branch were not fully compensated for.

As a result of the intensification of the entire material production sector, nearly 90 percent of the increase in national income was achieved by means of increased social labor productivity.

Approximately 8 billion leva capital investments were used by the national economy. The annual plan was fulfilled.

The foreign trade exchange increased approximately 8.3 percent. The country's currency balances continued to be stabilized. Payments to other countries and enterprises proceeded normally.

The economic effect from the application of scientific-technical research results as provided for by the plan was realized. More than half of the scientific-technical research results are connected with new and improved products.

The mechanization and automation of production continued to develop during the period under review. The relative share of workers transferred from manual to mechanized labor increased. A total of 520 mechanized and automated conveyor belt lines were introduced and 236 sections, workshops, and production lines were equipped with fully mechanized and automated equipment.

Industry

The plan's task in the production and marketing of industrial production were fulfilled. Total industrial output increased 4.6 percent in 1983 compared with 1982. The production of industrial goods reached a total of 37.7 billion leva, which exceeds the 1982 level by 1.7 billion leva.

Output of Industrial Goods Production:

	1983 expressed as percentage compared with 1982
Energy	104.9
Chemical Industry	105.8
Metallurgical and Mineral Resources	103.4
Machine Building and Electronics	111.7
Light Industry	102.2
National Agro-Industrial Union	101.6
Forests and Forestry Industry	100.5
Construction and Architecture	102.9
Transport	105.4
Communications	107.9
Domestic Trade and Public Services	102.9
Central Cooperative Union	107.5
Sofia City People's Council	106.4

Progressive changes continued in the industrial structure. Machine building and electronics, the chemical industry, the production of power and electric power, which represent the basis of the further accelerated national economic intensification, developed at an accelerated rate.

The social labor productivity plan was overfulfilled in all okrugs. Compared with 1982 the following okrugs recorded a sizable increase in labor productivity: Stara Zagora, Kyustendil, Plovdiv, Sofia Okrug, Lovech, and Yambol.

A total of 4 billion levas' worth of new and improved production was produced in our country for the first time. The production of many basic industrial products increased in 1983 compared with 1982.

Output of certain basic industrial goods:

	Output 1983	1983 as percentage compared with 1982
Electric power, in million kilowatt hours	42,621	105.4
Coal, total output in thousands of tons	33,800	100.8
Hot-rolled steel, in thousands of tons	1,423	107.4
Galvanized, rolled steel in thousands of tons	140	122.8
Steel pipes, in thousands of tons	278	101.2
Electric hoists, in thousands of units	131	102.9
Electric-driven vehicles, [Elektrokar] in thousands of units	42	108.5
Engine-driven trucks, in thousands of units	29	122.0
Nitric fertilizers, in thousands of tons	831	109.7
Polyvinyl chloride in thousands of tons	109	116.7
Chemical fibers and threads, in thousands of tons	101	96.2
Cement, in thousands of tons	5,644	100.6
Furniture, in million of levas	429	100.6
Cottons and cotton-type fabrics in millions of meters	366	103.8
Wools and wool-type fabrics in millions of meters	39	100.0
Silks and silk-type fabrics in millions of meters	37	103.1
Ready-made knitwear in millions of units	54	103.3
Footwear (except slippers) in millions of pairs	18	97.0
Meat in thousands of tons	506	103.4
Meat products, in thousands of tons	105	102.6
White cheese, in thousands of tons	106	107.9
Yellow cheese, in thousands of tons	27	107.8

Industrial manipulator devices, assembling equipment, universal lathes, tractors, combines, railcars, lift-cranes for the "LIAS-MADARA" enterprise, electric hoisting machines, electricity-driven vehicles, cables, automatic telephone posts, nitric fertilizers, polyvinyl chloride, detergents, automobile tires, paper, furniture, clothing, yellow and white cheese, sugar and sugar products, processed tobacco and tobacco goods, as well as many other such products were produced in excess of the plan.

As to the further development of automation and electronization in production processes, a considerable number of industrial robots, as well as 526 manipulator devices, and 337 programmed digital devices for the operation of manipulating devices and robots were produced.

Individual economic organizations and enterprises failed to fulfill their plans in the following branches: cold-rolled steel production, freight trucks, automobile batteries, calcined soda, phosphorous fertilizers, bricks and roof tiles, roof covers, pinewood boards and elements, plywood, canned fruit and vegetables, as well as in the sector of precooked foodstuffs and beer.

The construction and perfection of our national economic base continued throughout 1983. The basic share of capital investments -- approximately 73 percent -- was dedicated to the material production branches.

The building and assembly organizations, as chief executive organs, performed construction work worth 3.8 million leva, which is 3.5 percent more than in 1982. The efforts of the building and assembly workers were mainly devoted to the construction of priority projects.

Basic projects worth more than 7 million leva were put into operation in the national economic sector.

Important building projects and enterprises were completed and put into operation, such as: the expanded "Troyanovo-North" and "Troyanovo-South" ore mines, the ammonium production section of the Stara Zagora economic chemical plant, the Dolna Mitropoliya sugar plant, part of the expanded thermoelectric power station in Ruse, and others.

The modernization, reorganization, and expansion of the "L.I. Brezhnev" economic metallurgical combine was completed. This plant is now producing a total of 750,000 tons of rolled metal and 650,000 tons of coke. The workshop for sulfuric acid in the Dimitrovgrad chemical economic plant which is producing 180,000 tons of sulfuric acid was also expanded, reorganized, and modernized.

Modernization and reorganization were completed in the polyvinyl chloride foils and wallpaper production workshop at the "Georgi Dimitrov" combine in Botevgrad, in the Plovdiv "Agria" plant and in other such enterprises. A total of 95 km of railroad lines were electrified and 39 km of new railroad lines were provided with second tracks.

Important projects of decisive national economic significance, such as the modernization, reorganization, and expansion of the workshops for producing triple superphosphate and ammonium at the Dimitrovgrad economic chemical plant, the modernization and reorganization of the "Vida" pneumatic tire plant in Vidin, and of the Tolbukhin meat and milk processing plant, the expansion of the Ruse "9 September" plant, as well as the construction of a new cosmetics plant in Rudozem, and others -- were not completed on schedule.

Agriculture

Numerous measures were implemented in the plant-growing sector to compensate for the damage caused by the unfavorable agrometeorological conditions. Two million decares of land sown with wheat and barley were irrigated in the spring for the first time in our country in 1983. This area is five times larger than the autumn crop area irrigated in recent years. Secondary crops were sown on nearly 4 million decares of land, which is twice as much in 1982. Over 1 million tons (in active substance) of chemical fertilizers were provided, ensuring the basic fertilization and nourishment of agricultural crops. The machine-tractor pool of the agricultural organizations was supplied with 2,900 new tractors and over 1,700 combines.

Despite all this, due to unfavorable weather and climatic conditions and because of certain subjective shortcomings, the wheat, sunflower, sugar beet, tomato, and grape harvest was less successful and net production was inferior to the 1982 level.

The production of fruit from the orchards, early vegetables, and certain fodder crops increased compared with 1982.

The total volume of animal husbandry production is greater than envisaged by the plan and increased 3 percent compared with 1982 production. The amount of animal products increased as well.

Production of Basic Animal Husbandry Products in All categories of Farms:

	Production 1983	1983 as percentage compared with 1982
Milk, in thousands of liters	2,443	103.9
Eggs, in millions of units	2,639	106.9
Wool, in tons	35,476	101.7
Young animals and increase in live weight	1,279	103.4

The number of sheep and fowl has increased, while the number of cattle and pigs is close to the 1 January 1983 level. The average milk production of fodder-fed cows increased 5.8 percent, and the average per capita performance of hens in laying eggs increased by 3.4 percent.

Farm Animals in All Categories of Farms:

	Number (in thousands) on on 1 January 1984	1 January 1984 as percentage compared with 1 January 1983
Cattle	1,778	99.7
Cows	695	98.9
Sheep	10,978	102.0
Pigs	3,767	98.9
Fowl	43,077	100.5

OFFICIALS AT TRUDEAU ARRIVAL, DEPARTURE NAMED

Welcoming at Airport

ADN1729 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jan 84 p 1

[Werner Ilicke report]

[Text] Berlin -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliot Trudeau arrived on Monday in the GDR for a 3-day official visit at the invitation of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman. With the words, "I wish you a very cordial welcome in the GDR, Mr Prime Minister" and a handshake, the guest was greeted by Erich Honecker on the staircase at the Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. Pierre-Elliot Trudeau expressed thanks for the friendly reception.

Also present at the airport to welcome the guest and his entourage were Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler, State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, chief of the State Council Chancery of the Chairman, Soviet Foreign Minister Kurt Nier, and other prominent figures.

In honor of the Canadian guests, the national flags of the two countries were flying at the airport. Together with Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Gerhard Weiss, ambassador of the GDR to Canada, Erich Honecker reviewed the honor guard of the People's Army. An impressive [illegible] greeted the guests of honor.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Also present at the departure of the Canadian Government leader, who is going to the capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was Romanian ambassador to the GDR, Dr Gheorghe Tache.

PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI ARRIVES IN BERLIN

LD051256 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1900 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Farouq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, arrived in the GDR today. The visit is at the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL UNDER SECRETARY VISITS

AU0111 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jan 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- A delegation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture headed by Under Secretary Daniel G. Amstutz has arrived in the GDR for a 2-day visit. The guests were received on Monday by Erwin Hess, GDR deputy minister of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs. They will be informed about the development of agriculture in the GDR and will hold talks on mutual agricultural relations. In addition, talks with scientists at the GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences are scheduled.

On the same day the delegation was received by Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier and by Helmut Pfleiderer of Minister Frau Hilde Benjamin. The talks focused on political and economic questions of bilateral relations. Rozanne L. Ridgway, U.S. ambassador to the GDR, also participated in the talks.

Minister Cheysson stressed that he regards the almost simultaneous opening of the centers -- on Boulevard Saint-Germain and Unter den Linden -- as something more than just an assertion of joint traditions. Both institutions can in their own way make a contribution to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act.

In his speech, Oskar Fischer termed the opening of the French culture center a cause for satisfaction with past achievements as well as future prospects. With this center, along with the opening of the GDR culture center in Paris, the two governments have made good and promising steps for the future. This is the outcome of fruitful cooperation, he said. This cooperation is based on aspects with respect to which understanding and agreement exists. The opening of the two centers also is proof of the declared intention of both sides to advance on the road of beneficial combined action, as was noted in the official talks of the two foreign ministers.

Such signs are particularly comforting now that threatening elements of confrontation are perceptibly straining the international atmosphere. These signs should not fail to influence the European climate, he said.

Culture and cultural cooperation constitute an essential mainstay of bilateral collaboration [on] as culture and its radiance, require peace, detente, understanding, and mutual respect. The cultural exchange at the same time constitutes a solid ground for future developments.

Oskar Fischer underscored that the French culture center has found a worthy location -- in the immediate vicinity of the Comic Opera, the State Opera, and the restored Dramatic Theater -- where the pulse of the capital's creative activity is throbbing particularly vigorously. He expressed the hope that the center will make French culture, which enjoys esteem and support in the GDR, accessible to an attentive public, that it will promote understanding among the two states and thus make peace more secure. There is nothing [illegible] and cultural exchange need more in order to prosper than peace, he said.

[illegible]

LAZAR, MARJAI RECEIVE POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER

LD012031 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received Polish Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, who has arrived in Budapest for a meeting of the chairmen of the Hungarian-Polish Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee. Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the Hungarian side of the committee, took part in the discussion.

Cooperation Talks Begin

LD011113 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, January 31 (MTI) -- A meeting between the co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Polish Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee started in Budapest Tuesday.

Deputy Premiers Jozsef Marjai of Hungary and Janusz Obodowski of Poland, co-chairmen of the committee, discussed issues on the elaboration of the main directions of long-term cooperation outlined at the Hungarian-Polish summit meeting last year.

The parties will discuss the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the 20th session of the committee, the targets of the 1983 trade exchange protocol and the 1984 tasks and brief one another on plan coordination for 1986-1990.

MTI PREVIEWS THATCHER VISIT, CITES INTERVIEWS

'Need To Maintain Dialogue'

LD011134 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 1 (MTI) -- On the eve of the meeting of the Hungarian and British prime ministers, the Wednesday issue of the daily MAGYAR NEMZET comments on the expected international impact of the forthcoming official visit of Mrs. Thatcher to Budapest.

The Budapest daily refers to recent statements of British senior politicians which have stressed the need to continue the dialogue.

Discussing the meeting of the Hungarian and British prime ministers, MAGYAR NEMZET points out:

"... Of course the difference of views will be apparent during the talks. The Hungarian prime minister will undoubtedly reassert his view that the cause of international tension lies in the conduct of the United States which strives for supremacy and by upsetting the balance which Great Britain has supported by agreeing to the deployment of cruising (ie received) missiles on her territory and declined proposals to compromise nuclear weapons at the Geneva talks. Mrs. Thatcher, on the other hand, will analyse the international relations from her point of view."

"It is generally agreed that there is a need to maintain the dialogue. It is equally important -- as it is stressed both in Budapest and London -- that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence and that controversial issues must be solved through negotiations", stresses MAGYAR NEMZET in conclusion.

MTI, BBC Interviews

LD021042 Budapest MTI in English 1002 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 1 (MTI) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who is to arrive in Hungary on an official visit Thursday, has given an interview to MTI's London correspondent Endre Aczel. The Hungarian television broadcast the interview in its Wednesday evening news programme.

Mrs Thatcher said that she was extremely happy that she could make good that no British government head has ever visited Hungary before.

According to Mrs Thatcher Hungary means a lot for the people of Britain as they know her history and the talent of her people.

Besides, she said, both Britain and Hungary, being European countries, do have an interest in strengthening mutual understanding through visits and talks. The better they understand each other the more good it does to other nations, she added.

Discussing the development and present state of bilateral economic and business relations, the British prime minister stressed banking cooperation as being the most important and one that at a time of economic recession proved to be a very useful thing and produced a good amount of respect on both sides. Then, referring to concrete business deals, the prime minister said that British export to Hungary was rather significant, and called the Hungarian days, to be held in London in Spring, a useful opportunity for the organizers to study what kind of goods British customers may be interested in.

Finally Margaret Thatcher said that Britain carries out a significant proportion of its trade deals through an intermediary, the European Economic Community, including trade to Hungary, and said in this context that in her opinion the EEC should not put up higher walls but function as an organization encouraging and promoting business with extra-community countries, including Hungary.

Margaret Thatcher was interviewed by the BBC on her upcoming visit to Hungary. She said that one of the purposes of her visit was to promote greater understanding between the two peoples. Visiting of a country is the only way to raise the level of mutual understanding and place it on broader basis, said the British prime minister.

She said that she was the first British prime minister to visit Hungary and added she hoped to learn the position of leading Hungarian politicians on major international questions and on future prospects. She stressed that during her visit to Hungary she would speak on behalf of Britain only, but this first visit by a British government head to Hungary may contribute to the strengthening of East-West relations and the reduction of armaments.

"Britain is the 18th largest importer of Hungarian goods, while it takes the 13th place as a supplier of Hungarian imports. Considering convertible-currency accounting trade turnover, Britain takes the 7th or 8th place.

"Although no final data are available as yet, in 1983 Hungary increased its exports by at least 20 per cent (as compared to 3,000 million forints in 1982), and its imports by 17 per cent (5,000 million forints in 1982). With this increase the turnover reached the record level of 1979.

"Despite comprehensive efforts Hungary's export pattern has not changed. The largest part of exports is constituted by materials, semifinished goods, farm produce, food, and industrial consumer goods. However, Hungary's machine engineering is much more advanced than it could be estimated on the basis of its sales to Britain."

NEPSZABADSAG states that the Ministry of Foreign Trade sees the expansion of cooperation as a means to increase turnover and to upgrade the pattern of goods. So far 60 Hungarian-British cooperation deals have been concluded, but only 17 of them actually yield a goods exchange. Ten per cent of the overall turnover results from cooperation deals. There are two independent Hungarian companies and three joint companies engaged in Britain in the sale of clothes, leatherware, chemicals, camping goods, rubber tyres, tv-sets and pharmaceuticals.

In conclusion NEPSZABADSAG states "more efficient marketing, and a faster adjustment to British demand could further increase Hungarian exports."

PAPER CRITICIZES WESTERN PRESS VIEWS ON HUNGARY

AU311457 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Jan 84 p 3

[Istvan Koncz article: "Our Image in the West, and the Reality"]

[Text] One does not always find it easy to understand the age -- economic and social progress -- in which one lives, to see clearly the direction, from among a rambling course of paths at times, pointing to the goal. The old Marxist simile is apt even today: In one's consciousness, the picture of reality often appears topsy-turvy, upside down, as in some camera obscura. (A dark room -- an old optical device in the history of technology leading to photography.) Even today, by no means negligible strata of our public see many things that happen in our country and society upside down.

And what about those who observe them from the outside! The people who view and try to make others view our conditions through their own Western lens: More than a few of them, to be sure, through a peculiar lens sometimes, truly obscurely, as prisoners of their antisocialist prejudices. It is very edifying -- for the sake of our own clearsightedness -- how the picture of contemporary Hungarian reality does get turned upside down sometimes in part of the West European middle-class press. Admittedly, what we quote in a nutshell below comes from only 15 longer articles published about us in 10 papers in the last 6 months, and obviously, there have been many more that dealt with us.

Referring to Poland's difficult economic situation and the forthcoming food price rises, the bishops stressed that this will require sacrifice. One should strive to stay in solidarity in helping each other, while sharing what one has with those who are poorer. The country's good requires a collective effort, the release of existing energy, initiative and overcoming of the crisis together with the authorities. Public confidence is needed for this, the communique said. In the current situation the family has been particularly hit, and especially families with many children, incomplete and low-income ones, the communique went on.

The bishops heard a report by the primate and secretary of the Episcopate on the state of negotiations on stabilizing relations between the Holy See and Poland. They underscored that normalization would serve the country, society and Church. However, this requires patient negotiations. The bishops are of the opinion that normalization of Church-state relations and relations between Poland and the Holy See should be based on lasting legal bases.

Hope was voiced that efforts to obtain foreign aid for farmers will bring expected results. This hope was also voiced in connection with endeavours aimed at normalization of economic relations with those countries with which Poland's contacts were always lively and on which the improvement of the Polish economy also depends, the communique pointed out.

DEPUTY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD011913 Warsaw International Service in English 1200 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Report on interview granted by Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz to radio station; place and date not given]

[Text] Mr Wiejacz opened by saying that it had become a tradition here to assess the state of foreign policies and map out trends for the future at the beginning of each year. Recently, at [as heard] a joint session of the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party reviewed the state of affairs in this area and adopted a document that formulates the basic principles of those policies.

The Polish deputy foreign minister noted that the basic principles of Polish foreign policies did not change from year to year, as these result from the socialist system in this country and are based on an alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Those main principles are peaceful coexistence, solidarity and cooperation with other countries, as well as support for national liberation movements. Of course, said Mr Wiejacz, Poland's foreign policies are influenced by both the internal situation of this country as well as international developments.

He commented that, internally, Poland had strengthened itself in the past year, while the international situation has become even more complicated. Enumerating the goals of Polish foreign policy for the coming year, Mr Wiejacz stressed the need to strengthen Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, to increase cooperation within Comecon, the economic grouping of these countries. The second vital task, he continued, was to make all efforts to avert the threat of a war hanging over Poland and Europe. The document mapped out by the three major political parties here calls for Poland's greater activity in the area of restoring normal East-West relations. This entails an end to the isolation of Poland, an imperialist plan that has backfired from the beginning, as well as an end to the sanctions imposed by the West on Poland, as this is against the principle of normal relations between sovereign states.

Mr Wiejacz stated that Poland would still have to battle sttempts at disrupting the situation in Europe, the propaganda war being waged against not only Poland by some Western countries. However, he noted, Poland has been chosen as a scapegoat for militant propaganda actions. Increased attention is to be given to Poland's economic relations with abroad, as the development of this country would be hindered without this. Hence, he said, the elimination of all artificial barriers to trade imposed for political reasons is one of the important tasks facing Poland's foreign policies.

Mr Wiejacz devoted a part of his interview to discuss relations with the countries of the Third World: 1983 brought great progress in this area, he stated, but mainly in the area of political contacts, as well as cultural exchange, but less in the sphere of economics. This goal has been set for the present year. The deputy foreign minister also spoke of attempts to improve Poland's image in the world, to counter adverse Western propaganda and in this context (?is) the role played by Radio Polonia [Warsaw International Service] in presenting this country's scientific and cultural attainments to the world.

Finally, Mr Wiejacz commented on remarks made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Stockholm, at the confidence-building measures conference, where he expressed his opinion that the artificial division of Europe was at the basis of tensions here. The Polish deputy foreign minister said that Poland would continue to realize the decisions taken at Yalta and Potsdam, as respect for the status quo in Europe is important for not only Poland but all of Europe. An attack on frontiers, an attempt to change the existing situation could mean world war III, he said. This fact must be brought to the attention of people all over Europe. In this respect, said Mr Wiejacz, Poland has a special political, historical and moral right to warn against revisionist plans in the FRG and elsewhere.

DEFENSE MINISTER SIWICKI VIEWS MILITARY ISSUES

AU311452 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 24 Jan 84 p 3

["Abridgment" of "speech by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense," at the 23 January PZPR accountability-election conference of the Central Institutions of the Ministry of National Defense in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] To begin with, F. Siwicki stressed the importance of the accountability-election conference of the Central Institutions of the Ministry of National Defense and said that the conference summed up the party debates in the Armed Forces and was a forum at which all the problems of top importance for the Armed Forces and Poland's broadly conceived defense were presented.

Discussing the events in the international and domestic arena, he said that we are making model changes in all spheres of state life under complicated international conditions. The political-military situation, which has become dangerously tense, is a direct result of the implementation of U.S. anticommunist strategy. The United States and other NATO countries have introduced objective ideological contradictions into real international relations, which have thus become ideologized and militarized. An eloquent demonstration of this is the fact that imperialism has included missiles among the resources that are typical for ideological struggle. Those missiles are being deployed in Western Europe in order to disturb the approximate strategic-military balance and to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries.

Intensifying a gigantic arms race, imperialism is seeking to achieve military as well as economic aims. It is seeking to weaken the economic system of the CEMA member-countries and to multiply their difficulties. In this way the economy is becoming a direct sphere of ideological-military confrontation.

The adversary has developed psychological warfare with extreme determination, using for this purpose ideological subversion and propaganda aggression. The aim of that warfare is to discredit socialism, undermine confidence in our ideas, and break down the moral-political strength of our peoples. In its struggle against socialism, imperialism has used another weapon -- the exceptionally perfidious weapon of manipulating the ideals of humanism and exploiting ethical and intellectual human values for imperialist aims.

Speaking of the tasks resulting from the aforementioned facts, F. Siwicki said that party organizations must focus their efforts on two fronts: On consolidating the moral-political health of the Armed Forces and on actively participating in the country's sociopolitical life as well as on producing ideological arguments to prove the correctness of party policy.

F. Siwicki then discussed selected tasks in the area of defense in view of the current and long-term implications of the present state of danger. He pointed to the fundamental role of our alliance with the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states and to the importance of joint undertakings, such as exercises, for example, in developing our defense potential and the brotherhood-in-arms with the Soviet Army and other allied armies. The permanence of our alliance and its joint might is the best guarantee for Poland's security and inviolable borders.

The past 3 years have emphasized in a special way the valuable qualities of our regular cadre. The severe and direct struggle against the political adversary has helped to reveal fully a large potential of ideological integrity, dedication, and patriotism. We can say that while times continued to change, our cadre demonstrated the stability of its ideopolitical attitudes. We are pleased with this achievement.

The new quality produced by the struggle for the people's socialist existence is the property of the entire regular cadre, including -- perhaps above all -- the Central Institutions of the Ministry of National Defense, which have been and are the leading political and intellectual echelon of our Armed Forces.

RESULTS OF ANTICRIME OPERATION PUBLISHED

AU011727 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jan 84 p 5

[Text] PAP -- The results of the operation entitled "Property 1," which was carried out all over the country during the last months of 1983, have been assessed at the headquarters of the Citizens Militia [MO] tne operation's aim was to halt the growth in offenses and check the implementation of the conclusions stemming from the spring operation "Property 2."

Functionaries of the MO, soldiers from the Internal Military Service and Border Guards, members of the Voluntary Citizens Militia Reserve, and functionaries of the Railroad Security Service took part in the operation.

Over 500,000 plants, trade and service outlets, and public places were checked. Almost 12,000 offenses were discovered. Over 6,000 offenders were detained, including 600 dangerous criminals on the wanted list. Many misdemeanors were revealed, including 37,000 cases involving public order and 16,000 cases involving fire security. Almost 30,000 indictments were referred to courts. Fines were issued to 62,000 persons. Goods valued at Z88 million involved with criminal activity were confiscated. Over 7,000 persons were discovered who are neither working nor studying. The control teams also discovered over 400 premises that are unoccupied.

STRUGGLE AGAINST PROFITEERING CONTINUES

AU011732 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jan 84 p 7

[Text] PAP -- Representatives of the ministries, local administrative bodies, control units, institutions, and social organizations that continue the day-to-day struggle against profiteering held their fourth session in Warsaw on 26 January. The session was chaired by Vice Premier Zenon Komender.

Profiteering continues to demonstrate its "flexibility" and ability in adapting itself to the determining factors of the situation in the marketplace. Although statistics show that profiterring has been somewhat curbed, people continue to complain of its unabated intensity. That is why it is necessary to intensify activities aimed at protecting the flow of goods and safeguarding consumers' interests. The session devoted much attention to these issues.

Almost 11,000 profiteering crimes were uncovered in 1983. This was 1,500 crimes fewer than in 1982, but this drop occurred in the case of petty profiteering offenses. At the same time, the number or organized crimes increased, which is a dangerous phenomenon because gangs of profiteers intercept large amounts of goods and often do so in production plants themselves. "Professional" profiteers, whose turnover runs into millions and millions of zlotys, are also responsible for a system of bribing the managing staff in production and trading enterprises.

The classic kind of profiteering involved most often the practice of buying out goods in retail shops.

Almost every fifth profiteering crime involved illegally obtaining additional rationing cards. The interception of goods being transported to the socialized network of outlets continues. The value of goods kept from customers in outlets and catering establishments amounted to almost Z140 million.

The problem of irregular handling of goods assigned to the market place has still not been solved. Enterprises continue to sell the goods they produce to their own employees or to other persons. Barter of goods between enterprises that produce goods in short supply also continues to take place.

A local rationing of goods continues and is even being extended in many voivodships against very clear central orders.

Much is being said about preventing profiteering. One form of such prevention is the written reports sent by prosecuting and controlling organs to superior bodies of state and economic administrations. These reports provide information about various irregularities, a lack of control, and about phenomena that encourage profiterring crimes. Last year the militia alone sent out about 12,000 such reports. However, the way in which the bodies concerned make a use of those reports is bound to give rise to justified anxiety.

Penal and economic sanctions meted out to profiteers are often objectionable because the prosecuting organs continue to drop many charges for profiteering on the condition that the damage caused is made good and certain payments are made to some social cause. The court verdicts are also out of tune with requirements because they are too tolerant in many cases of profiteering.

GROMYKO CONCLUDES VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Ceausescu, Gromyko Finish Talks

AU0210S5 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Talks concluded an the morning of 1 February between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the USSR party government delegation led hy A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

During the last round of talks, further opinions were exchanged on a series of current international political issues. At the end of the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and A.A. Gromyko assessed their dialogue as useful, frank [deschis], and friendly, and expressed their belief and hope that it will contribute to further developing the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

Extra Oil, Gas, Coal

LD011222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Excerpts] In the appraisal of the Soviet delegation, the talks held in Bucharest have been characterized by an open and comradely atmosphere. MTI correspondent Gyorgy B. Valko reports on the visit being paid to Romania by the Soviet party and government delegation:

The further development of economic relations is among the topics being discussed at the talks. Incidentally, according to information received from the Soviet Embassy, in view of the energy situation in Romania, the USSR is delivering -- over and above the quantity specified in the longterm agreement -- 1.5 million metric tons of crude oil, 300 million cubic meters of natural gas and 2 million metric tons of coal. These deliveries began at the end of 1983.

Gromyko, Delegation Depart

AU011407 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] The USSR party-government delegation consisting of Comrades Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Romania, left Bucharest today.

At Otopeni Airport, the delegation was seen off by Comrades Georghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Miu Dobrescu, canddiate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ion Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Traian Dudas, member of the RCP Central Committee and Romania's ambassador to the Soviet Union. Also present at the airport were members of the Soviet Embassy staff.

Communique on Visit

AU011826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 1 Feb 84

["Romanian-Soviet Communique on the visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania by Party and Government Delegation of USSR" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/2/1984 -- A party and government delegation of the USSR paid a visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania, over January 30-February 1, 1984, at the invitation of the Central Committee party and of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received and had talks with the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union.

The talks were participated in:

For Romania, by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, Traian Dudas, member of the CC of the RCP, Romania's ambassador to the USSR.

For the Soviet Union, by A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, head of the delegation, K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CC of the CPSU, N.V. Talyzin, member of the CC of the CPSU, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CC of the CPSU, ambassador of the Soviet Union to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The party and government delegation of the Soviet Union visited the "23 August" enterprise in Bucharest and attended a Romanian-Soviet friendship meeting.

During the talks, the parties informed each other about the progress of socialist and communist construction in their countries and exchanged views on the further development of the relations between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the USSR in view of expanding and deepening the collaboration on multiple planes between the two parties and countries.

Analyzing the evolution of the Romanian-Soviet relations, the parties highlighted their upward course and reiterated their determination to intensify the relations in the economic, technological, scientific and cultural domains in the interests of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism. New concrete measures were established in this respect.

Stress was laid on the importance of further developing the multilateral economic relations between the CMEA member countries, of deepening the cooperation and specialization in production, the settlement in common of the major economic technological and scientific problems of these countries.

Views were also exchanged at length on important international issues of mutual interest, especially as regarded the situation in Europe.

Highlighting with anxiety the further aggravation of the international situation consequent to the actions of the U.S. and the NATO which make no secret of their being after military supremacy, the parties stressed the need to intensify the efforts for halting this course of events, for the cessation of the arms race, for the passage to disarmament, nuclear above all.

In this respect they pointed out the great importance of the initiatives included in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw-Treaty participant states and in the Moscow joint declaration of the party and state leaders of certain socialist countries, as well as of the new proposals issued by these countries for halting the arms race, for disarmament.

The Soviet side reasserted that if the NATO countries are ready to return to the situation existing before the American intermediate-range missiles started being fielded in Europe the USSR is ready to do the same. The Romanian side supports the stance of the Soviet Union and believes that everything has to be done for a resumption of negotiations in view of achieving an adequate agreement conducive [to] a Europe fully free of intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

The sides state they were interested in contributing, with all their means, to the continuation of the process opened by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Related to this they laid stress on the need for all efforts to be made so that the Stockholm conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament in Europe may proceed in a constructive working spirit and contribute to achieving understandings for an effective strengthening of confidence and security in the continent.

Looking into the situation existing in various zones around the globe the sides pointed out the need for an eradication of the hotbeds of tension and of the existing military conflicts and for preventing new ones from emerging, for solving all the international issues peacefully. The sides expressed solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

The sides pointed out the special importance of a strengthened unity and collaboration among the communist and workers' parties, among all the democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace and international collaboration, for the progress of all peoples.

Both sides expressed the belief that the interviews and talks, that proceeded in a working, comradely atmosphere, make an important contribution to the deepening of the friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the USSR.

MEETINGS MARK TREATY ANNIVERSARY WITH USSR

AU011457 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1449 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/2/1984 -- In marking 36 years since the signing of the first Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union, meetings took place in Bucharest and Sibiu, attended by representatives of the party and state bodies, of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association, of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and working people.

Members of the Bucharest Embassy of the USSR and the delegation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association now visiting Romania attended.

During the meetings, the speakers emphasized the importance of the treaty for the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples on multiple planes, and the decisive role of the summit meetings and talks for the amplification of the Romanian-Soviet relations.

[text] official talks started this afternoon at the State Council Palace between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliot Trudeau. The talks are attended for Romania by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Florea Dumitrescu, minister-secretary of state and adviser to the president of the republic; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the republic; and other officials. For Canada, the talks are attended by: Jacques Simard, Canada's ambassador to Bucharest; R. Fowler, governmental foreign affairs and defense adviser; J.E. Johnson, executive aide to the prime minister; P. Hancock, director general of the USSR and East Europe Directorate of the Canadian Department of External Affairs; G.J. Smith, director at the Arms Control and Disarmament Section of the Department of External Affairs; and other officials.

During the talks, the sides discussed issues of mutual interest.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this afternoon gave an official dinner in honor of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliot Trudeau. The Romanian and Canadian officials attended the dinner. During the dinner, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Pierre-Elliot Trudeau raised toasts which were followed with great interest and underscored by lively applause by those present.

Ceausescu Toast on Missiles

AU021001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 2 Feb 84

["Speech Made by President Nicolae Ceausescu at Dinner Given in Honor of Canadian Premier" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/2/1984 -- I should like to express our satisfaction at the visit you, Mr Prime Minister, are paying to Romania. I view this to be an expression of the good traditional relations between our peoples, and particularly an expression of the wish to search together for ways to develop the collaboration bilaterally as well as on an international plane.

I view as very important the visit you are paying under the current circumstances, when the international situation has become particularly tense, when the world faces a new start of the nuclear arms race, which is gravely endangering peace, and more than that, the very existence of civilization and life on our planet.

We should like that your visit and the talks we have started today may contribute to a stronger development of the Romanian-Canadian collaboration. First of all we wish the collaboration we have started in the field of nuclear power and in the construction of nuclear stations to be continued under the best circumstances and at the same time to turn into a base for wider development of the Romanian-Canadian collaboration in other planes as well.

The talks we have started today and are to continue tomorrow focus on problems making the concern of all mankind at present: the problems of peace and disarmament, problems related to what needs doing in order to provide a peaceful future to our generation and to the generations to come, to all mankind and to remove the danger of a nuclear war as well as to provide the existence of life on our planet.

Mr Prime Minister, together we participated in the Helsinki conference. At that time, 1975, we talked peace problems. In fact the Helsinki conference itself was designed to consolidate, consolidation and peace in Europe. We all hoped a great deal, and peoples have expected a lot from that conference.

There was a time when these hopes and expectations were justified to a certain extent. Unfortunately, in recent years these expectations have been less met and actually tension has been mounting again and in the past few months the international situation has sensibly deteriorated, the war threat has grown considerably.

At present, after the American intermediate-range missiles began to be sited in Europe, the situation has changed altogether. This made the Soviet Union to announce countermeasures which means that, on the whole another nuclear arms race begins. We must honestly tell our people, the peoples of the world that a nuclear war means annihilation of life on our planet. Of late, top scientists have shown that if only a small part of the current nuclear arsenals were used the environment would change -- in fact the conditions that make life on our planet possible would change -- and life would be destroyed. Significantly, this is said first of all by Soviet and American scientists and they could hardly be suspected of being unknowledgeable or of making these statements only for the sake of propaganda.

Therefore, one may say that we are at a new stage, in a situation mankind has never been in before. There are no victors or vanquished in a nuclear war. Nuclear weapons possessors who use these weapons in fact commit suicide, since the nuclear weapons they would use would lead to the destruction of life on their territory as well.

So, the past problems and assessments of disarmament, of defence and warfare have radically changed. A nuclear war today cannot be won by anyone. Therefore, we are faced with a qualitative, revolutionary change. A world war would turn into a nuclear war that could lead to world's annihilation. Hence also the conclusions we must draw. We can no longer accept the old theses of a balance of forces since they can no longer ensure a real balance. Nuclear weapons threaten man's existence itself.

We, politicians, heads of state, government have the duty before our peoples and before all peoples, to draw the conclusions and work in order to avert this catastrophe. We have to think about the future, about the future generations, about our children, grandchildren and grand-grandchildren, about the world's future. And, starting from this, we must act so as to ensure them a quiet, peaceful future without wars. This is the fundamental question now.

As regards the situation come about in Europe, we must stop the emplacement in the continent of the United States' missiles, the enforcement of the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union must stop, the negotiations must be resumed in order to reach an agreement regarding the complete elimination of the medium-range missiles and, further on, the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe and from the whole world.

Mr Prime Minister, you have advanced a string of proposals which we appreciate and sustain. They fit in the preoccupation to find ways out of the current tense situation. We have discussed these problems today. Likewise, Romania advanced a package of proposals in this connection. Your and Romania's proposals alike pursue the same purposes. Some of them are identical even. Others are very similar. But what is essential is that they are prompted by the wish to stop the course of events toward precipice, to work for understanding, disarmament and peace. I think this is the essential question and it opens the way to active collaboration between our countries, between us, for the attainment of these targets.

There are countries with differing social systems and they will continue to exist for a long time yet. We have to find the way to peaceful coexistence, to collaboration based on the principles of equality, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of force and threat with force.

We attach great importance to the role of the masses, of the peoples in the fight for peace. I would like to stress that today the European peace movement extends to most different circles, up to the highest echelons, to heads of state and government -- and this is only normal after all, for there is no head of state or government who can disconsider the peoples' will to live in peace, in liberty, to choose its own development path as it wishes without outside interference.

Notwithstanding the complicated situation we believe the peoples -- and they include the heads of state and government -- are a force that can change the course of events. I would like to say that I hope our countries, our governments, we ourselves to meet our peoples' expectations, take action in line with their will of peace and of cooperation, and do our best to make reason prevail, to ensure a better and more just world.

With this belief I once again wish your Romanian visit to be a major moment in the development of relations between Romania and Canada, in our cooperation in all areas, internationally included.

With this wish I raise my glass and propose a toast to a fine cooperation between Romania and Canada.

To a policy of peace and cooperation,

To the health of Mr Prime Minister Trudeau and his party

To the health of you all.

No matter how important these visits might be for bilateral relations, it is a remarkable fact that we have both considered absolutely necessary to meet and discuss questions of peace and disarmament. And I came to meet you here in Romania because you are known to be a head of state that firmly and courageously discusses peace questions to which you devote most of your energy. Politicians like you and me have not only the duty but also the obligation to participate with our political energy in East-West talks and even if we do not sit at the negotiating table in Geneva we know that our peoples would suffer the consequences of a nuclear war just like the peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union. Consequently, it is our duty to help find a peaceful solution to this difference which separates the great powers.

I should like to say that through your proposals you have proved to be a leading figure in the efforts we make for peace. You have often stressed the importance of meetings among countries with different social systems and ideologies. You have set an example of such a meeting inviting me, a representative of a country member of the Atlantic Alliance, to come to your country which is a member of the Warsaw Treaty.

Mr. President, in Helsinki you made a somehow prophetic statement I would like to quote. You said in 1975, highlighting that we were wrong thinking that we could keep our hands in our pockets, that "history will judge not only the documents we shall sign and the statements we made, but also the way in which each state, each government, each head of state or government will work to carry these documents into effect..."

Here we are meeting as political leaders to patiently seek the peace our peoples ardently wish. I think that our peoples can find a way out of the paradox we all are in.

We build nuclear weapons we know we can use but to commit suicide. Both sides manufacture an ever larger number of nuclear weapons hoping to reach negotiations conducive at least to building fewer weapons. I think that our peoples realize the absurdity of this situation. That is why, Mr President, you and I -- just like many other political leaders -- consider that we still have much to do to prevent war and it is now that we should prepare peace.

So, I listened with great attention to your proposals and I wholly subscribe to the spirit which has been inspiring you. I think that a larger number of political leaders feel that they should most energetically work for peace. This also explains the fact that we sent to Stockholm our politicians, ministers of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries, of the neutral and non-aligned countries to discuss precisely about peace. I fully support your wish that negotiations should be resumed between superpowers, and I also subscribe to your proposal that we can and must stimulate them, and bilaterally negotiate also during multilateral negotiations like those in Stockholm and Vienna.

I assure you that the Canadian people is ready to collaborate with the Romanian people in pursuing these goals and, for this reason, toasting to your good health, I can say, without fearing I am mistaken, that I toast to peace for which we both fight and in which our peoples believe most passionately.

Your wonderful qualities as an eminent political leader and statesman and as a communist and revolutionary thinker who has devoted his entire life to the great ideals of socialism and communism and to serving -- with unflagging devotion and complete dedication -- the just an noble cause of the workers class, of the people's well-being, and of the fatherland's freedom, dignity, and independence, are unanimously appreciated and constitute and inspiring model for us and for all working people in our country. The revolutionary determination, courage, and fearlessness with which you have acted since your earliest youth -- in the extremely difficult conditions of the underground period -- to defend the fundamental interests of the people against injustice and exploitation, fascism and war, and for freedom and peace are marked in the history of our party and country as eternally bright pages.

All our people are aware of and highly value your decisive role in working out and implementing the great objective of building the comprehensively developed socialist society on Romanian soil, as well as your brilliant contributions to the party program and to promoting the most viable ways and means of solving complex problems with a view to ensuring our country's resolute advance along the path of socialism and communism, and of material and cultural progress.

Your prodigious activities as a political and state leader, permeated by a great revolutionary and patriotic spirit and by a deep sense of responsibility for Romania's destiny, and your ideas and guidelines of incalculable theoretical and practical value have brilliantly materialized in the great successes and achievements that our nation has attained in the close to 20 years since you came to the leadership of the party and state -- the most fruitful period in our entire national history, a period that the people have now forever linked to your name and actions, describing it, with legitimate pride, as the "Ceausescu era." Forcefully mobilized by your creative thinking and actions, the working people have built during these years wonderful industrial and sociocultural units throughout the country. They have built new cities, changed old ones, and have raised all regions to a new and prosperous life. Led by our glorious party, all our people yearly report new and great achievements in building a dignified, free, and happy life.

party and people know with what deep feeling, passion, and boundless energy you work to solve all problems concerning the country's many-sided progress, the harmonious and balanced development of industry and agriculture, and the development of science, culture, and art, and of increasingly better living and working conditions for all working people in our country. We particularly value your consistent care to extensively capitalize on the creative capabilities, talents, and skills of the workers class and of all working people, and to fully assert human personality in our society. Through permanent and direct contact with the country, through close ties with all the people, and through your presence among people in all the counties and in economic, scientific, cultural, and educational units -- everywhere where the great assets that enrich the country's material and cultural wealth are produced -- you have promoted among the communists and among the entire party-state aktiv a new militant spirit of profound responsibility and of complete commitment to implementing -- by the people and for the people -- the great party program and all the tasks and objectives established by the party to ensure the continuous progress of the Romanian socialist society.

Our Communist Party highly appreciates your vast contributions to enriching the heritage of sociopolitical thinking and the revolutionary theory of scientific socialism with new ideas and theses of a wide perspective and great topicality stemming from the practical socialist construction in Romania, from the communist and workers movement, and from your ongoing, competent, and profoundly scientific and materialist-dialectical analysis of contemporary sociopolitical phenomena.

In the current international conditions of extreme tensions in the world, and particularly in Europe, when people's life, freedom, and independence are seriously threatened by the specter of a destructive thermonuclear war, your initiatives and proposals and your appeals to reason, calm, and lucidity and to united efforts to avert the nuclear threat before it is too late and to prevent the aggravation of the international situation, elicit a broad response among all the nations and all mankind.

The peoples and peace-loving forces everywhere highly value the energy, dynamics, and consistency with which you struggle to ensure a climate of peace, security, cooperation, and understanding in the world, to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order, to extensively democratize interstate relations, and to permit the equal participation of all countries and nations in solving the major and complex problems of our times.

Equally well known are your outstanding endeavors to safeguard peace in Europe -- the continent on which we live and which is currently in a very grave situation due to the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles which create the danger of a nuclear war that could destroy life and civilization on our planet.

Equally appreciated and respected and extensively circulated in the world are your proposals, initiatives, and actions designed to halt the dangerous arms race and to settle the serious problems in Europe, to return to the negotiating table for an accord on halting the deployment of intermediate-range missiles and removing and destroying the ones in place, to achieve a balance of forces at the lowest possible level of armaments, and to forge a united Europe free of nuclear arms, a Europe of peace and cooperation.

Romania's policy of peace and disarmament and your energetic actions in a spirit of understanding and peaceful cooperation among nations have earned our country great international prestige and have gained for our people the esteem and sincere friendship of all the nations.

The Communists and all our people particularly appreciate your intensive activities aimed at developing our party's cooperation and solidarity with all communist and workers parties, with socialist and social-democratic parties, national liberation movements, and all progressive, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces that struggle for peace and social progress, for the free and independent development of the peoples, and for a better and more just world.

Greatly esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, your birthday this year -- the year of the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialsit revolution for social and national liberation and of the 13th RCP Congress -- affords us a wonderful opportunity to once again assure you to our unflagging determination to follow the brilliant example you set for us, for the Communists, and for our entire nation, and to act with all our strength and skill and in close unity to unwaveringly implement the domestic and foreign policies of our party and state and to promote the continuous progress and development of our socialist fatherland.

Inspired by your urgings and guidelines, we pledge to work devotedly and responsibly to continuously strengthen the role of the party, its unity and cohesion, and to do everything possible to ensure the triumph of the great ideals of socialism and communism of Romania's beloved soil, ideals that you, greatly esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have served and are serving with boundless devotion and to which you have devoted your entire life.

At this festive moment we convey to you with respect, esteem, and gratitude, wishes for health, working strength, bright days, and continuous satisfaction in all your activities, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu and with all those dear and close to you.

May you live many long years, ever young, dynamic, and full of energy, at the head of the party and state and leading with your characteristic wisdom and determination the destinies of the Romanaian people toward the bright horizons of socialism and communism, of national independence and sovereignty, and of our people's prosperity and happiness!

MANY HAPPY RETURNS, BELOVED COMRADE NICOLAE CEAUSESCU!

The Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

POLITICAL FIGURES MARK CEAUSESCU BIRTHDAY IN PRESS

AU011234 [Editorial Report] Bucharest newspapers SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian in the week leading up to Nicolae Ceausescu's birthday on 26 January carry a progressively increasing number of items eulogizing various aspects of the Romanian president's personality. The Bucharest weekly LUMEA in Romanian carries articles in a similar vein for several issues, culminating with an article by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

Thus, SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA on 25-28 January carry some 4-7 pages each with material devoted to Ceausescu's birthday, featuring laudatory articles, poems, and pictures illustrating Ceausescu's merits, as well as congratulatory cables from home and abroad, reports on various festive gatherings in Bucharest marking this event, and Ceausescu's speech at the main birthday ceremony on 26 January.

Here are the main articles written on the occasion by some prominent political figures in Romania:

"The Nicolae Ceausescu Epoch -- The Era of the Most Fruitful Achievements in the Romanian People's History" -- a 3,000-word article in the SCINTEIA of 25 January by Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee;

"A Scientific and Realistic Concept on the Strategy for the Country's Economic Development" -- a 3,000-word article in SCINTEIA of 25 January by Ioan Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and deputy prime minister of the government, dealing with Ceausescu's great merits in ensuring "Romania's further development as an industrial-agrarian country";

"A Profoundly Scientific Concept as the Basis of Romania's Socialist Development" -- a 4,000-word article in SCINTEIA of 26 January by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, eulogizing Ceausescu's policies of "stimulating the development of the forces of production" and "promoting the harmonious development of all the country's counties";

"A Leader Honored by All the People" -- a 4,000-word article in SCINTEIA of 26 January by Ion Popescu-Puturi, member of the RCP Central Committee and director of the Institute of Historical, Social, and Political Studies, providing a kind of curriculum vitae of Ceausescu's "revolutionary activities for more than 50 years";

"A Brilliant Anniversary in the National History and the Conscience of All the Romanian People" -- 3,000-word article in ROMANIA LIBERA of 26 January by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paying homage to Ceausescu's "decisive role in shaping Romania's domestic and foreign policies";

"The Concept of Equality for All the Country's Sons, Regardless of Nationality" -- a 3,000-word article in ROMANIA LIBERA of 26 January by Mihai Gere, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality in the Socialist Republic of Romania, dealing with Ceausescu's contribution to "correctly resolving the nationality question in Romania";

"Creator of a New History and Brilliant Promotor of the Supreme Ideals of the Fatherland's Freedom and Independence" -- a 3,000-word article in ROMANIA LIBERA of 26 January by Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, praising Ceausescu's "decisive contribution to defining Romania's military doctrine."

SCINTEIA CARRIES 1983 PLAN FULFILLMENT COMMUNIQUE

AU010937 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jan 84 pp 1, 4

["Communique on the Fulfillment of the 1983 National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania"]

[Text] In 1983, the working people in our country and all Romanian people, closely united around the party and its secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, carried out consistent work to implement the decisions of the 12th congress and of the national conference with a view to fulfilling the provisions of the 3d year of the current 5-year plan. They made further progress in the socioeconomic development of the fatherland along the path of building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

As a result of the efforts made by the workers class, the peasantry, intellecutals, and all citizens, regardless of nationality; important achievements were attained in all sectors of activity amid difficult international conditions. Production forces developed through the commissioning of a large number of investment projects. Material production, national revenues, and the socialist wealth of the fatherland increased, as did the well-being of all the people.

The resolute implementation of the decisions adopted by the party national conference and the implementation of the special programs for products, branches, and activities, worked out under the direct supervision of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, permitted the achievements of an important step within the intensive development of the national economy and the qualitative improvement of economic development, and contributed to overcoming certain difficulties which had appeared in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. The results obtained are the guarantee for further progress in the country's socioeconomic development.

Increases in material production and improvements in the technical-functional parameters of products permitted a diversification of foreign commercial exchanges. Production sharing and scientific-technical cooperation with other countries expanded. Efforts were particularly directed at utilizing domestic resources to a greater extent and limiting imports to a minimum, a fact which contributed to the achievement of an active commercial balance and to reducing our foreign debt.

Scientific research, technological development, and applications of technical progress were forced even more intensively on socioeconomic development. Those sectors made an important contribution to developing our domestic resources of raw materials, energy, and fuel, to working out new technologies for better utilizing resources, rejuvenating production, raising the technical level and quality of products, and enhancing labor productivity and economic efficiency.

The measures adopted on resolutely implementing the principles of workers self-management and self-administration and improvements in the socio-financial and in the system of work remuneration contributed to enhancing the working people's responsibility for the direct and efficient management of each economic unit and for defending and developing socialist property. Financial results in socialist units improved, thus ensuring a healthy cash flow and consolidating the budget, financial-monetary, and currency balances.

As of 1 September 1983, the achievements obtained in increasing commodity production, profitability, and national revenues permitted gradual pay raises for the working personnel and other measures designed to raise the living standard and the quality of life.

In 1983, the major indexes of socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania were as follows:

	Achievements in 1983	Percentage compared to 1982
Industrial production -- billion lei		
-- net production value	336.8	105.1
-- production-goods value	1,101.7	104.8
Agricultural production -- billion lei		
-- net production value	93.1	96.6
-- overall production value	214	98
Volume of goods transported on public means of transportation -- million metric tons	801.3	100.2
Total volume of investments in the national economy -- billion lei	231.8	102.9
Total volume of foreign trade -- billion lei	303.7	101.4
-- overall exports -- billion lei	173.3	106
-- overall imports -- billion lei	130.4	95.7
Retail sales through socialist trade network -- billion lei	259.2	100.5
Average number of working personnel -- thousands	7,600	100.6
Production expenditures per 1,000 lei production-goods in the national industry -- lei	854.6	99.4
Per capita labor productivity in the national industry (calculated on the basis of production-goods) -- thousand lei	326.4	102.7
National income -- billion lei	654.5	103.4
People's cash incomes in the socialist sector -- billion lei	342.6	105.1

Note: Figures in the communique are calculated in terms of 1983 current prices, while developments are calculated on the basis of projections and comparable prices.

The results obtained in 1983 in the major branches of the national economy are as follows:

I. Industry

In 1983 the industrial production capacity increased following the commissioning of an important number of facilities equipped with high-technology machinery and equipment, particularly in key branches that efficiently exploit raw materials, energy, and labor -- labor -- such as electronics, the machine-tools industry, fine mechanics and optics, complex technological installations, and the chemical industry -- that contributed to increasing and continuously improving the structure of economic production and raising its efficiency.

The production-goods attained in industry totalled 1,101.7 billion lei, 4.8 percent more than in 1982, while the net production totaled 336.8 billion lei, 5.1 percent more than in the previous year.

High rates of development were recorded in the chemical industry, where production increased by 5.8 percent, and in the machine-building industry, production increased by 6 percent. The additional industrial production achieved in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan almost equals the entire production of 1960.

In accordance with the guidelines of the party national conference of December 1982, special programs began to be implemented in the areas of energy and domestic raw materials resources. Thus, additional useful minerals were used in production. At the same time, good results were obtained in the utilization of reusable materials and secondary sources of energy, and in the reconditioning of parts and subassemblies. In the various branches of the processing industry, steps were taken to manufacture products of a high technical level and good quality, capable of competing in international markets, in keeping with the tasks set down in the program concerning improvement in the technical level and quality of production, reduction of the consumption of raw materials, fuel, and energy, and more efficient utilization of raw and other materials in 1983-85 and up to 1990.

In 1983, on the basis of the existing technical potential of newly commissioned facilities and of the more efficient utilization of raw and other materials, the following important increases were obtained compared to 1982:

	Achievements in 1983	Increase: Percentage compared to 1982
Electrical power produced at coal-burning power stations -- million kWh	19,878	114.4
Pit coal -- thousand metric tons	10,618	110.1
Lignite and brown coal -- thousand metric tons	36,728	119.8
Converter copper -- thousand metric tons	40.2	104.4
Lead ingots -- thousand metric tons	49.3	107.9
Zinc ingots -- thousand metric tons	42	105.4
Coking coal -- thousand metric tons	4,268	121.5
Electronic parts -- million lei	1,568.9	113.8
Fine mechanics and optics products, hydraulic, and pneumatic products -- million lei	10,398	107.2
Mining equipment -- thousand metric tons	123.7	142.9
Oil drilling equipment -- million lei	5,217	165.7
Freight cars -- units	11,298	112.6
Synthetic rubber -- thousand metric tons	147.2	107.1
Synthetic fibers and yarns -- thousand tons	171.1	107.1
Detergents -- thousand metric tons	97.4	113.1

Similarly, production and structural ranges improved in all economic branches, and larger quantities of products were obtained than in 1982.

In the extractive industry, 44.5 million metric tons of net coal were extracted; 11.6 million metric tons of crude oil: and 32.6 billion cubic meters of methane gas (including free gas), while in the electrical power industry 70.2 billion kWh were produced. Good results were obtained in developing raw materials resources by increasing the quantities of domestically produced resources.

A considerable part of the raw materials utilized in the economy were derived from recovered and reutilized materials.

In the processing branches, the implementation of a series of measures on utilizing new technologies with a view to reducing consumption and better utilizing material resources permitted the production of 12.6 million metric tons of steel-- stress was placed on increasing the production of special and high-grade steels -- 9.2 million metric tons of steel bars, 1.4 million metric tons of steel pipe, and 223,000 metric tons of aluminum. Also produced were automation equipment and computers totalling 8.3 billion lei, 87,700 tractors, 76,900 cars, and 168 electrical, diesel electrical, and diesel hydraulic locomotives for major railway lines. Considerable increases were achieved in the chemical industry, which produced 2.9 million metric tons of fertilizer -- 8.2 percent more than in 1982 -- 633,000 metric tons of basic macromolecular products, 236,000 metric tons of artificial and synthetic fibers and yarns, 1.534 million metric tons of sodium products, 160,000 metric tons of lacquers and dyes, and drugs totalling 5.1 billion lei.

The consumer goods industry produced electrical household appliances totaling 2.5 billion lei, over 540,000 radio receivers, 390,000 television sets, wooden furniture totaling 17 billion lei, 1.109 million sq m of fabrics, 343 million articles of knitwear, and 114 million pairs of footwear. The following were also attained: 1,570,000 metric tons of meat; 251,000 metric tons of milk, dairy, and cheese products; 47,000 metric tons of butter; 371,000 metric tons of edible oil; 447,000 metric tons of vegetable and fruit peserves; 9.5 million hectoliters of wine; and 9.9 million hectoliters of beer.

Commodity production valued at 80.5 billion lei was attained in the cottage industry, that is, 9.2 percent more than in the previous year, thus contributing to better utilization of local resources and ensurance of better supplies of consumer and household goods to the people.

Labor productivity in industry nationwide -- calculated on the basis of commodity production -- increased by 2.7 percent, thus accounting for about 70 percent of the production increase. Certain shortcomings in organizing the production and work flow as well as in utilizing production capacities had a negative impact upon the level of labor productivity -- which was not up to the level of the available technical equipment, of the workers' experience, and of the professional training of technicians and engineers.

Overall expenditures per 1,000 lei of commodity production in industry nationwide were 5.2 percent lower than in 1982. In the first year of implementing the measures envisaged in the program to further reduce material costs and expenditures in the 1983-85 period, steps were taken to reduce specific raw and other material expenditures as well as energy expenditures, something which led to savings of 7 billion lei in 1983 compared with the previous year.

In spite of good results attained in overall industry, plan provisions were not fulfilled in certain sectors, where shortfalls were recorded for a number of products. Electric power production failed to reach the envisaged level and arrears were recorded in oil extraction and in certain products, particularly in the machine-building and chemical industries. Certain ministries failed to resolutely proceed to put certain items with high technical and economic parameters into production for which scientific research has been concluded.

II. Agriculture, Silviculture, and Water Management

Greater attention was paid in 1983 to fulfilling special programs in agriculture in order to develop vegetable and animal production. Consequently, overall satisfactory results were attained. The number of livestock and the production of meat, milk, and other animal products increased.

The technical material base has expanded due to the delivery of 14,800 tractors, 4,500 self-propelled grain hervesters, and other improved machinery and equipment to our agriculture. At the end of 1983, the agricultural sectors had 168,000 tractors and 53,800 self-propelled grain harvesters. Steps were taken to implement the provisions of the national program for securing sure and stable agricultural production, thus completing improvement and irrigation work on an area of 210,900 hectares, drainage work on 123,500 hectares, anti-soil erosion work on 158,800 hectares, and soil improvement work on 457,400 hectares. At the end of 1983, the overall irrigated area reached 2,500,300 hectares. Likewise, an area of 157,200 hectares was prepared, through small-scale improvement operations, for direct irrigation from various water sources. The socialist agricultural units received 1,373,000 metric tons of chemical fertilizers (100 percent active substance).

The vegetable production attained for the main crops amounted to almost 20 million metric tons of grain; 4,819,000 metric tons of sugar beets, 721,000 metric tons of sunflower and rape, 5,630,000 metric tons of fall potatoes, 4,381,000 metric tons of field vegetables, 1,997,000 metric tons of fruits, and 1,710,000 metric tons of grapes.

The results attained by a significant number of agricultural units, which -- even under the difficult weather conditions of 1983 -- have attained average wheat harvests of 5-6 metric tons per hectare and corn harvests of over 15 metric tons per hectare in certain areas, prove the capacity of our socialist agriculture and of cooperative members, experts, and machine operators to organize and run production activity in such a way as to obtain rich crops under all conditions, thus meeting the requirements of implementing the new agrarian revolution in Romania.

At the end of 1983, the number of livestock in state agricultural enterprises and agricultural production cooperatives increased for all breeds, compared with 1982:

	Number existing on 31 Dec 1983 -- thousand head	Increases compared with the number recorded on Dec 31 1982 -- thousand head
Cattle	3,888.5	158.5
Pigs	8,973.0	276.2
Sheep and goats	8,132.7	341.9
Fowl	70,828.1	3,492.6

Likewise, deliveries of animal products to state stocks in 1983 were higher than in 1982 as follows: 6.9 percent for meats; 20.6 percent for cows milk; and 7.9 percent for eggs.

Agricultural results in 1983 were below the level of plan provisions and existing opportunities. This was mainly due to the prolonged drought last year and to shortcomings in the activity of certain state and cooperative agricultural units which failed to utilize available resources and possibilities as well as the land resources, apply prescribed technologies, carry out sowing and crop maintenance operations on schedule, observe plan densities, and to harvest, transport, and store the products on time.

In forestry, forest regeneration work was carried out on 59,200 hectares, of which 18,200 hectares was regenerated through natural processes and 41,000 hectares through afforestation and reforestation. The promotion of valuable indigenous species continued, amounting to 46.1 percent of the newly afforested area. Likewise, 2,300 hectares of eroded land, which did not belong to the forestry stock but could not be used for agricultural purposes, were also afforested.

Broad maintenance work was carried out on 1.5 million hectares of mountainous pastures, fertilizers were applied on 1.5 million hectares, and seeding and additional seeding was carried out on 206,000 hectares.

The value of non-wood resources of forests introduced into the economy amounted to 990,000,000 lei, thus accounting for 33.7 percent of the entire production value of forestry units.

In the water management field, multipurpose reservoirs totaling 263,800,000 cubic meters were commissioned during 1983, waterway regulation, antiflood protection, and shore consolidation work was performed along waterways totaling 265.3 km, and antiflood damming was performed on a stretch of 268 km to protect population centers, industrial units, and an agricultural area of 35,296 hectares.

III. Transportation and Telecommunications

The material basis of general transportation increased in 1983 through the addition of 62 diesel and electric locomotives, 2,029 freight cars in the equivalent of 4 axles [in echivalent de 4 osii], and 329 passenger cars. The transportation capacity of maritime vessels increased by 315,500 dwt and the capacity of the river fleet expanded with the addition of 6 tugboats and pusher tugs as well as nonself-propelled vessels with a capacity of 61,700 metric tons. One hundred thirty-three km of electrified railways were commissioned, the length of the entire electrified railway stretch reaching almost 2,900 km at the end of 1983.

The volume of freight transportation with general transportation means reached 801.3 million metric tons, that is, 0.2 percent more than the previous year, while the volume of passenger transportation reached 51.4 billion passenger-km.

Certain shortcomings were occasionally recorded in the transportation branch concerning the rational utilization of the transportation means, the better organization of freight transportation, and the expansion of the palletization, containerization, and mechanization of loading and unloading operations.

The volume of post and telecommunication activities in 1983 was 4.6 percent higher than the previous year.

IV. Investments

The investment program attained in 1983 ensured the further expansion of the productive potential of national economic branches and the better distribution of the forces of production throughout the country, by giving priority to extending our own base of raw and energy materials and commissioning new production capacities in industry, agriculture, and other sectors.

Total investments in the economy amounted to 231.8 billion lei, distributed to the main branches of the national economy as follows: [figures as published; sum of figures does not equal given totals]

	Achievements in 1983 -- billion lei	Percentages compared with the the total
Total	231.8	100.0
Including:		
Industry	111.3	48.0
Agriculture, silviculture, and water management	39.9	17.2

Construction, transportation, and telecommunications	39.9	16.8
Trade and tourism	5.7	2.4
Housing and communal administration	32.0	13.8

Four hundred and seventy important production capacities were fully or partially commissioned. Of these units, 425 are industrial ones, in particular in the following branches: electrical energy, the extractive industry, the chemical industry, machine-building, and the food industry. Forty-five projects were commissioned in agriculture to help development and modernization, particularly irrigation systems, land amelioration operations, and animal raising and fattening complexes.

The plan of investments and commissioning of production capacities was not fully attained mainly due to shortcomings in preparing the investments, to a slackened pace in the construction-assembly activity, and to an inappropriate equipment delivery rate, all in disagreement with provisions of the investment schedules, something which had a negative impact upon the fulfillment of plan provisions for certain products.

V. Scientific Research, Technological Development, and the Introduction of Technical Progress

In 1983, scientific research activity was engaged in fulfilling the programs for the country's socioeconomic development through the introduction of technical progress in all economic branches, with a view to obtaining a new quality of work and increasing the efficiency of the entire economic activity.

Scientific research and technological engineering placed special stress on solving specific problems concerning the development of domestic resources of raw materials, energy, and fuel, improving manufacturing technologies, taking into production new items and materials, raising quality and diversifying products, and continuously enhancing labor productivity. New technical solutions were worked out and contributed to better utilizing raw and other materials. Such solutions also permitted the utilization of new resources through the reutilization of recoverable materials, thus contributing to cutting back imports, reducing production costs, and increasing profitability.

Close to 3,600 new and updated types of machines, equipment, apparatuses, and installations and about 1,160 new materials and consumer goods were achieved and taken into production. As a result, in 1983 32 percent of the total volume of production in the national processing industries consisted of new and updated items taken into production at the beginning of the 5-year plan. Domestic scientific research provided 98 percent of the newly produced items. New and improved technologies were used in production to a greater extent, particularly in the areas of machine-building, electronics and electrical engineering, iron processing, the chemical and extractive industries, and construction materials, thus securing over 95 percent of the technologies required to build investment projects.

Special attention was given to completing the projects featured in special programs on better utilizing raw and other materials and semiprocessed products. Improved technologies were applied in order to achieve a higher degree of extraction and utilization of metals, a complex utilization of furnace slag and bituminous shales, a better chemical treatment of oil and gas, and more efficient processing of ores and raw materials metals with a view to obtaining pure metals and highly-valuable alloys and to better utilizing wood and vegetable raw materials. Technologies were improved and new solutions were adopted for utilizing new and recoverable resources of energy and for recovering and reducing specific consumptions of energy.

In the agricultural sector, more intensive steps were taken to increase the productive potential of the land and to achieve new and productive strains of seed and animal breeds by expanding the implementation of genetic engineering techniques and better utilizing pastures and hayfields. Greater attention was given to increasing domestic resources of proteins and to deriving food and fodder proteins from conventional and new vegetable and animal resources through extraction and biosynthesis processes.

Scientific research and technological engineering activities focused to a greater extent on developing the production of key branches, particularly nuclear power, aeronautics, polymer chemistry and fine synthesis, microelectronics, electronics and electrical engineering, automation, high-alloy steels, and so forth.

Efforts continued to achieve type and standard products and technologies. Greater stress was placed on finalizing and expanding standard-type alloyed steels and construction materials, thus securing additional resources for increasing productivity, cutting down production costs, and improving technical-material supplies for the productive sectors long-term basic research developed in the areas of physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics, medicine, economic, and sociopolitical sciences.

Scientific research efforts were geared to the major requirements of the national economy and steps were taken to shorten the research-design-production cycle and to enhance the economic efficiency of this activity and profitability in all economic sectors.

VI. Foreign Economic Relations

Romania actively participated in the international division of labor, in expanding and diversifying exchanges of material assets and in expanding production sharing and scientific-technical cooperation with all states, regardless of social system.

In 1983, the total volume of foreign trade totaled 303.7 billion lei. Further developed and diversified were commercial relations and production sharing with socialist countries, which accounted for approximately 53 percent of Romania's overall foreign trade. Relations with CEMA member states expanded on the basis of special long-term cooperation programs. Economic and scientific-technical relations with developing countries and with other states also expanded.

The volume of exports in 1983 totaled 173.3 billion lei. Exports of highly-processed goods such as machines, equipment, means of transportation, chemical products, and industrial consumer goods, increased to 58 percent of the total volume of exports.

Romanian industry manufactured for export products of a higher technical level and complexity and of a higher quality, products that permitted a more efficient utilization of raw materials, energy, and labor.

The volume of exports was larger than the year before despite unfavorable conditions in foreign markets, accentuation of the economic crisis, especially of the energy and raw materials crisis, and despite high interest rates. However, the plan provisions were not completely fulfilled. This was partly due to deficiencies in the handling of export products, to the fact that contracts were not signed in time, and to inefficient canvassing of foreign markets.

The volume of imports in 1983 totaled 130.4 billion lei. Efforts to reduce imports were aided by the implementation of measures designed to better utilize domestic resources of raw materials and energy and to take into production new types of machines, equipment, and installations. Similarly, imports could be reduced because less oil was imported as a result of the measures taken to better utilize and economize fuel.

Efforts continued last year to expand economic and scientific-technical cooperation with all the socialist countries and with developing and other countries. Some 54 agreements or understandings on scientific-technical cooperation and collaboration were signed, 22 of them with socialist countries and 28 with developing countries. Special attention was given to cooperation and specialization in the area of machine-building: 29.7 percent of our exports consisted of deliveries of machines, equipment, installations, materials, and construction-assembly work abroad under economic cooperation projects.

In 1983 Romania participated in 128 international fairs and exhibitions and maintained economic, commercial, and cooperation relations with 150 states.

Foreign trade activities carried out in 1983 permitted a commercial balance surplus of $2,418 million, which was used to reimburse part of Romania's foreign debt.

VII People's Standard of Living

The results obtained in 1983 in increasing material production was reflected in the achievement of national revenue totaling 654.5 billion lei, which permitted the implementation of additional measures to increase the incomes of working people.

By the end of 1983, Romania's population totalled 22.6 million, approximately 65,000 more than at the end of the previous year. Almost half of the country's population lives in municipalities and towns.

The number of people employed in the national economy was 10.46 million, including over 71 percent in industry and other nonagricultural branches. The average number of working personnel increased in 1983 to 7.6 million, 47,000 more than in the previous year. In 1983, 299,999 skilled workers joined the national economy, workers trained in vocational, technical, and specialized schools and in enterprise professional courses, and close to 36,000 engineers, economists, teachers, medical, and other cadres. A larger number of women participated in socioeconomic activities: By the end of 1983, 38.2 percent of working personnel were women.

As of 1 September 1983, gradual raises began to be applied to the net pay of working personnel according to branches of activity, following the decision of the June 1983 RCP Central Committee Plenum concerning the resolute implementation of the principles of workers self-management and self-administration, improvements in the economic-financial system and in the labor remuneration system, and pay increases over the current 5-year plan. By the end of 1983, the net pay of 1.7 million working people was increased.

In 1983, the cash incomes earned by people in the socialist sector totaled 342.6 billion lei, 5.1 percent more than in 1982. The remuneration fund for working personnel totaled 252.4 billion lei, 3.9 percent more. In 1983 the average monthly salary of working personnel was of 2,610 lei, higher by 76 lei than in 1982. The cash incomes of the peasantry, earned in agricultural production cooperatives and through sales of produce to socialist units, also increased in 1983 as a result of more intensive work. Thus, cooperative members had higher revenues and the volume of agricultural produce sold to state stocks increased. The average state social security old-age pension for people who worked the entire number of years required increased to 1,547 lei monthly in 1983, as compared to 1,493 lei in 1982.

Retail sales of goods through the socialist trade network totaled 259.2 billion lei: 93.1 billion lei in food sales, 47.1 million lei in public catering, and 119 billion lei in sales of industrial goods. Increased quantities of meat and meat products, fish and fish products, drinking milk, fresh milk products, cheeses, vegetable and animal fats, sugar and sugar products, potatoes, fresh fruit, eggs, and other food products were sold.

Similarly, consumers bought larger quantities of clothing, footwear, rugs, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, television sets, household and agricultural appliances and tools, children's articles and toys, pharmaceuticals, books, and other industrial consumer goods.

In 1983, the volume of paid customer services by socialist units -- including transportation and commercial administration -- totaled 54.8 billion lei. Services were diversified and conditions were created for better meeting consumer requirements.

In 1983, further steps were taken to develop education and cultural-educational activities as important factors for the progress and prosperity of our entire nation. In 1983, expenditures for education, culture, and social benefits financed from the state budget totaled 82.4 billion lei and came to an average of 3,654 lei annually per capita, 457 lei more than in 1980. Aside from state budget expenditures, increasingly higher funds were allocated from the funds of enterprises and cooperative and mass organizations for social purposes, as a result of improved economic-financial activities in socialist units and of increased profits.

The educational system continued to develop and improve at all levels: School curricula were further improved and measures were taken to more closely link education with research and production.

In the 1983-84 school year, schools were attended by 5.6 million kindergarten and school students: 893,000 children (75.1 percent of the 3-5 year old children) attended kindergartens; 3,067,000 children attended elementary, intermediate, and high schools; 1,272,000 students attended lyceums; 182,000 attended vocational and foremen's schools; and 174,000 attended universities.

The material base of the educational system expanded in 1983 through the construction of 809 classrooms; 7,211 places were made available in boarding schools, 2,291 positions in school workshops, and other school facilities totaling 29,134 square meters. Culture and art continued to develop and diversify. The following movies were produced in 1983: 32 artistic films and 371 documentaries, short features, and scientific films. Movie audiences in 1983 totaled 216,000.

Some 3,674 books and pamphlets were published in 1983 totaling 74.4 million copies. The annual issues of newspapers and magazines totaled 1,369 million copies. Consumers acquired more radio receivers and television sets: In 1983, there were 262 radio receivers per 1,000 inhabitants compared to 258 in 1982, and 217 television sets compated to 215 in 1982.

Medical services were provided in 1983 by 44,500 doctors, 7,300 of them dentists. New hospitals with 3,160 beds were put into service, as were independent and hospital annex dispensaries and polyclinics, 21 medical dispensaries, and 810 places in nurseries.

People's housing conditions continued to improve in 1983 through the construction of 146,700 apartments, 135,400 of them apartments and efficiency apartments financed by state funds. This contributed to improving urban conditions in all localities and renovating city housing. Hostels for bachelors were built with 11,600 places.

Working people enjoyed better rest conditions: Additional hotels, tourist, and spa facilities were built. In 1983, 2.3 million people frequented and were treated at spas and vacation resorts, 4.6 per cent more than in 1982.

The achievements attained in Romania's socioeconomic development in 1983 as a result of the efforts of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all our people constitute a sound foundation for 1984 and for the entire 5-year plan and for new successes in all areas in honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the revolution for social and national liberation and of the 13th RCP Congress.

Since we have at our disposal an important volume of technical-material resources, great scientific potential, and highly-skilled working people, we must fully capitalize on these resources and achieve the highest possible efficiency in all economic activities. One of the decisive objectives for all enterprises is to smoothly fulfill all indexes, particularly those concerning item-specified production. For the purpose, technical-material resources will be allocated in keeping with plan provisions, and order and discipline will be strenthened at each work place.

Greater attention must be given to implementing the special programs on raising the technical and quality level of products, reducing energy and material consumption, and more rapidly increasing labor productivity.

They resolute implementation of the new economic-financial mechanism and the improved system of labor remuneration and income allocation according to the fulfillment of the qualitative and quatitative parameters of production must contribute to raising the responsibility of all working people for the optimal management of the resources entrusted to them. Working people's councils in economic and social units must act more resolutely to reduce material and production expenditures and to eliminate all waste of material and cash resources, with a view to increasing profits and profitability and more rapidly enhancing economic efficiency in all sectors. The peasantry and other agricultural working people will focus their efforts on implementing the national program to ensure safe and stable agricultural production so that in 1984, the implementation of an extensive agrarian revolution in Romania should result in record vegetable and animal production.

In order to complete investment projects and to carry out maintenance and repair operations, steps must be taken to efficiently utilize material, financial, and labor resources and to shorten the periods required for construction until the planned parameters are achieved.

In order to expand foreign commercial exchanges, all the factors involved in export must make efforts to manufacture high-quality and sophisticated products and must at the same time more markedly develop their production-sharing with socialist and developing countries, with developed and other states, on the basis of the principle of equality of rights and mutual advantage.

Achieving new quality, raising the technical level of products, better utilizing raw and other materials, and increasing labor productivity are closely linked to improving scientific and technological research, continuously improving education and the professional, technical, scientific, and cultural training and skills of all working people. Improved activities in all the branches of the national economy must result in higher national revenues. On this basis, measures will be implemented to increase the incomes and living standard of the working people -- the supreme goal of the party policy and the essence of our socialist society.

Acting in complete unity and in a spirit of great responsibility and discipline, the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all our people, regardless of nationality, closely united around the party and its secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, will unabatedly fulfill the provisions of the 1984 plan, thus contributing to the continuous development of the fatherland along the path of socialism and communism.

The Supreme Council of Socieconomic Development

The Council of Ministers

The State Planning Committee

The Central Directorate for Statistics

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SPILJAK VISIT TO U.S.

Begins Official Talks

LD011839 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- Talks began at noon today in the White House between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency. Two subjects dominate the talks: bilateral relations and the current international situation.

Taking part in the talks on the U.S. side are: President Reagan; Kenneth Dam, deputy secretary of state; Lawrence Eagleburger, under secretary in the Department of State; and Mark Palmer, assistant secretary of state.

Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side are: President Spiljak; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Miro Rakic, SFRY ambassador to the United States; Zivojin Jazic, adviser to the president of the SFRY Presidency; and Dusan Marinkovic, head of administration in Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Following the talks, which are now under way, President Reagan will give a luncheon in honor of President Spiljak, who arrived last night on an official working visit to the United States.

Makes Statements to Press

LD012316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2136 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Washington, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- Following the official talks in the White House and the luncheon which U.S. President Ronald Reagan hosted for Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, the two presidents gave statements to the press.

In his statement, President Spiljak said: I would like above all to express satisfaction with the opportunity which has presented itself to me of visiting the United States and of exchanging views with President Reagan on possibilities for further promoting our bilateral cooperation and on some current problems of international relations.

I would like to emphasize that the talks with President Reagan were conducted in a friendly and open atmosphere of full mutual respect, which is characteristic of the relations between our two countries and our peoples.

President Reagan and I agree that continual dialogue and meetings between top representatives of our two countries, regardless of the known differences in positions and views on certain international questions, significantly contribute to better mutual understanding and stable cooperation in all areas of mutual interest. During today's talks we reaffirmed, as well, the principles of equality, independence and noninterference, which are the mutually accepted bases of international relations and cooperation.

I am pleased to say that our talks have again confirmed that overall Yugoslav-American bilateral relations are developing successfully and that broad possibilities exist for the even fuller development on long-term bases.

In response to the interest shown by President Reagan I explained the essence of our long-term program of economic stabilization.

The implementation of these goals is at the same time a broad basis for our overall economic cooperation with all countries, among which the United States is one of our most important partners.

In this connection, I would like to emphasize the great importance we attach to the results achieved and the future perspectives of the development of mutual economic cooperation in all areas. In this framework, industrial and technological cooperation, financial cooperation and joint investments deserve special attention.

President Reagan has confirmed the determination of the American Government to prevent terrorist and other enemy activities aimed against our country, which are at the same time directed against good Yugoslav-American mutual relations and cooperation.

I had a very useful exchange of views with President Reagan on current international questions. We acquainted each other in greater detail with our views on the subject and we had an opportunity to better understand the views and activities of our two countries at the international level. We share concern at the present dangerous development and further worsening of the world situation. We agreed that there is no alternative to the policy of relaxation of international tension and negotiation.

For our part we noted in particular the need to strengthen international confidence and create a favorable atmosphere for the renewal of dialogue, as a condition for the solution of burning international political and economic issues. I explained to President Reagan, among other things, our assessment of East-West relations and the situation in Europe, and in particular our deep concern at the continuation of the arms race.

We also presented our views on the problems of relations between the developing and developed countries and our assessment of some of the areas of acute crisis such as the Middle East, Southern Africa and elsewhere. We consider that it is essential that these crises be overcome by peaceful means in keeping with the principles and aims of the UN Charter.

In this connection we emphasize the activities and initiatives of the nonaligned countries in resolving these open international questions.

I am sure that my visit and the fruitful substantial talks I have had with President Reagan will give new impetus to even more comprehensive development in the cooperation between our two countries, thereby also contributing to broader international understanding, Mika Spiljak said.

Talks Reviewed

LD012249 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2110 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- In a friendly atmosphere and open dialogue U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, held talks in Washington today on further promotion of relations between the two countries.

They also exchanged views on the world situation which both sides consider to be full of dangers to world peace.

Taking part in the talks together with the two presidents were, on the Yugoslav side: Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Miro Rakic, SFRY ambassador to the United States; Zivojin Jazic, adviser to the president of the SFRY Presidency; and Dusan Marinkovic, head of administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. On the American side were: Kenneth Dam, deputy secretary of state; Lawrence Eagleburger, under secretary in the Department of State; David Anderson, U.S. ambassador to the SFRY; and Mark Palmer, assistant secretary of state.

During the talks both sides emphasized the belief that relations between the two countries are in general good, and that such a top-level exchange of views is in fact continuation of the tradition to which meetings between President Tito and earlier U.S. presidents have given their stamp. This cooperation, it was said, is built on established principles of equality, mutual respect and regard for the specificity of the international position of the two countries. [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1800 GMT on 1 February reports the following by TANJUG correspondent Lalic: "On the U.S. side it is stressed in particular -- and this is echoed in the talks that President Spiljak is having here in Washington -- that the United States as far back as the period following World War II, supported Yugoslavia's independence, its unity and its territorial integrity, that it respects Yugoslavia's nonaligned foreign policy and that in all this, despite the understandable differences in views on some major world issues, it wishes to hear the views and standpoints of Yugoslavia on certain of these questions."]

With the desire to develop bilateral relations, particularly economic cooperation, still further, the talks also touched on the question of terrorism, especially from the point of view of preventing the activity on U.S. territory of hostile groups and individuals whose actions are aimed against Yugoslavia. The American side emphasized its determination to prevent the activity of such groups and expressed desire for cooperation in stamping out terrorism.

In the part of the talks devoted to the international situation, despite obvious differences in approach to individual international problems, concern was expressed on both sides at the deterioration of the world situation. Both sides agreed that the policy of detente and negotiations is the only real path of solving international problems and preserving peace. The Yugoslav delegation noted in particular the need for strengthening the dialogue between East and West, reaching agreement on disarmament, and strengthening international confidence.

The two delegations also exchanged views or cooperation in sport, since Yugoslavia is host to the Winter Olympics this year, and the United States will host the summer Olympic Games. Both sides expressed interest in strengthening economic ties, particularly in the sphere of technological and industrial cooperation. In addition, an agreement will be signed tomorrow on cooperation in tourism. On this occasion, too, the American side also expressed support for the program of economic stabilization in Yugoslavia. After the talks, President Reagan gave a luncheon in the White House for President Spiljak and members of the Yugoslav delegation.

MARKOVIC CONGRATULATES ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

LD251308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0904 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic president of the LCY Central Committee, sent a telegram with cordial congratulations and best wishes to Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party.

The telegram expresses satisfaction over the successful development of friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the RCP and between the two neighboring socialist countries, and the conviction that Yugoslav-Romanian relations and cooperation will continue to develop successfully.

Spiljak Message

AU011643 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jan 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania: Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu: On the occasion of your birthday, on behalf of the SFRY Presidium and on my own behalf I want to convey to you most cordial congratulations and our best wishes for good health, happiness, and new successes in your highly responsible activities devoted to the well-being of the friendly Romanian people.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidium

PLANINC GREETS DPRK'S KANG SONG-SAN ON ELECTION

LD012053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent Kang Song-san the sincerest greetings and best wishes for the all-round development of the friendly DPRK and for the friendly relations and successful cooperation between the two socialist and nonaligned countries on the occasion of his election as premier of the DPRK State Administration Council.

DRAGAN INTERVIEWED ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH IMF

AU021043 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 29 Jan 84

[From the "Sunday at 10" program: interview with Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, by Belgrade radio reporter Aleksandar Vlajkovic -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Vlajkovic] Comrade Dragan, on behalf of listeners of Belgrade radio's "Sunday at 10" program, I welcome you in our studio and I wish you a good day.

[Dragan] Good day.

[Vlajkovic] Last year, we met, for the most part, all obligations due to foreign countries. This year, too, our debt is significant. A regular repayment of these debts depends on new agreements with foreign banks. As we know, there are difficulties in the talks on new credits. Are we facing a moratorium"

[Dragan] I believe that for the time being there is no immediate danger of a moratorium because as long as we negotiate with foreign partners -- and we are still negotiating with them and with representatives of the governments of the 16 developed countries to which we owe the most, as well as with numerous commercial banks and with the IMF -- and as long as the talks are being held, there is both hope and a real chance to bring these talks to an end -- which is in the mutual interest -- to new arrangements, new financial-credit agreements for this year. As you know, this year, over $5 billion of the principal and interest on the basis of medium-term and long-term loans is due.

I believe that despite new arrangements with foreign partners -- if it comes to them and if we conclude them successfully in the coming period -- we must count on the fact that we will have to pay a rather large amount of foreign exchange to meet our fixed and guaranteed obligations, and so we must not relax too quickly. For, foreign arrangements, if it comes to them, will, as you have said, only make it easier for us to further maintain Yugoslavia's foreign liquidity. However, we must make the basic effort at home in production and primarily in a new and considerable increase in exports to the convertible currency area.

[Vlajkovic] Accordingly, (?nonetheless), everything depends on the talks with the IMF. What is the current situation?

[Dragan] Well, the talks are being held. To date, we have already completed a considerable portion of the work, in December and in January. However, there are still [word indistinct] problems that have to be clarified and negotiated with the IMF. I believe that in the continuation of the talks we will, nonetheless, definitely find a common language and that we will reach a new agreement on a new arrangement between the IMF and Yugoslavia. This would be very important because, both the banks and the governments attach great importance to the fact whether a country, such as Yugoslavia, which is a great debtor, in particular, has an agreement with the IMF or not. I believe that the IMF basically supports our basic goals and tasks contained in the economic stabilization program. The IMF made a public assessment in New York in December that Yugoslavia had reached significant results on the economic stabilization plane, particularly in the balance of payments field, and that on this road of a gradual stabilization of its economy, there is a real basis for reaching this agreement, although, of course, not at any price.

[Vlajkovic] What are our trumps in the talks with the IMF and with other partners.

[Dragan] I believe that we have some trumps, something which foreign partners also already admit. This has been shown by the talks thus far. First, we have succeeded by great efforts, both in exports and imports, in liquidating our long-lasting deficit, which was nearly a chronic one, in our country's balance of payments in respect to the convertible currency area.

The second thing is that following those well-known measures of last July -- those draconic measures in the field of foreign financial discipline in the repayment of our debts -- we have ensured prompt repayments, and following these measures there were no delays last year as regards foreign partners. This is also important for a country, for [word indistinct] its international economic position and so forth. We then, in the given conditions, very complex conditions, succeeded -- once we significantly reduced our imports -- we nonetheless succeeded in increasing slightly our industrial production by 1.3 percent last year and we succeeded in making new restrictions, that is, in restricting all kinds of expenditures within more realistic frameworks, particularly investment and personal expenditures. I believe that all this -- although we ended last year with high inflation -- that these partial results are the beginning of a serious turning point by Yugoslavia in the direction of the long-term economic stabilization program -- an important beginning -- [word indistinct]. Our foreign partners, for instance, banks in London last week, have already indicated that they can offer us more favorable credit-financial conditions; it if comes to this new agreement which is still being negotiated, for [words indistinct].

[Vlajkovic] Comrade Dragan, we know that unless we are successful in our talks with foreign partners, a program of measures, that is, a program of conduct, is being prepared which we will apply if it comes to this. What does this program imply and when would its application begin?

[Dragan] It is well known that Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, publicly said in her report to the SFRY Assembly on 27 December that if we did not reach an agreement with foreign partners in time and successfully, and within the framework of conditions which, naturally, are acceptable for us, too -- she spoke about the so-called demarcation lines [words indistinct] of our system and our social and material [word indistinct] and possibilities -- then we would find ourselves in a more complex and difficult situation [words indistinct], a situation which would go as far as to proclaim a unilateral moratorium, which was referred to at the beginning of our interview today.

Naturally, we would not be a serious country and government if we did not have a concept, a program for such a more difficult alternative of our (?negotiations).

This program contains not only an assessment of the economic, political, and social situation for such conditions of work.

This program will also contain -- and we are still working on this intensively -- all measures and actions within the framework of the constitutional powers of the Federation and the republics and provinces, as well as other structures which have powers in our system to make decisions in such a situation on all points, or rather on vital issues.

For instance, ranging from tasks under such conditions in industrial and agricultural production to energy savings, an energy plan, to the supply of the market, consumption, foreign economic and financial relations, and to measures and actions which we, as a country, would have to undertake in such a situation on the foreign economic and foreign political and diplomatic planes in relation to various countries, particularly within the Nonaligned Movement, and the like.

Therefore, this program would be very operational, clear as to what, who, and when certain things should be done. It is obvious, therefore, that this would be a program of a total mobilization of our internal forces, capabilities, and resources, that is, briefly, of our own forces, so as to utilize them more quickly, efficiently, and economically in order to survive such a blow.

In history, we have survived, as you well know, certain very heavy blows. We have, how best to put it, not only survived them, but we have also remained on our feet and progressed in our development. Thus, we must be prepared for such a thing, for such a situation. However, in such a situation we would have to proceed even more consistently from the economic stabilization program because this program must be our main orientation for such a most difficult situation, too.

I believe that any [word indistinct] over such a situation, a deviation from economic stabilization would be unacceptable because this would only extend rather than shorten the crisis, that is, the only orientation, the main target, the main signpost for us in every development alternative is precisely a consistent implementation of our own economic stabilization program.

[Vlajkovic] Comrade Dragan, we thank you for participating in this broadcast.

[Dragan] Thank you.

CONFERENCE EXAMINES SAWP STANCE ON RELIGION

AU012104 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jan 84 pp 6-7

[Excerpts] For those who need a deity there is no obstacle to joining actively in the socialist movement to change the conditions of their own lives. The line of division is only the attitude toward self-management, brotherhood, and unity, and not the attitude and position toward religious faith. This was stated by Ivica Matrusko at a 2-day scientific conference on "The SAWP in the Development of Socialist Self-Managing Society," which was held last week at the Sava Center in Belgrade.

The Church in Socialism

It would in any case be naive to expect that the realization of a socialist society will end religion, Ivica Matrusko remarked, for religion (like atheism) has its social, pyschological, and moral sources of perception.

Self-management as a social process means a process of withering away of the state as a separate social force. Since politics are also becoming socialized in this process, a special political profession is also disappearing. Therefore there can be no place in a self-managing society for religious institutions as special political institutions.

The church as a special political institution is not possible in the self-managing socialism that has been built, for the social structure does not need any special political forces above the association of direct producers. This, however, does not hinder the religious life of citizens nor the church as an institution for satisfying such and similar needs of the faithful.

The SAWP is an alliance of all citizens professing socialism, and therefore any favoring of atheism or some religious belief within it would in fact constitute work against the SAWP and socialism itself. Sometimes the atheists carried their militant atheism into the LC organizations, and through decades the belief took root in the consciousness of the people that the LC fights against religion. In practice it happened that such antitheism (or atheism) was also carried into the SAWP, which was often the consequence of the cadres in the leaderships of the SAWP branches and organizations. Whether we want it or not, we now witness a practical monopoly of LC members in SAWP forums. And we know political monopoly excludes self-management. Any program of atheism would mean disturbing the human dignity and conscience of those who believe.

The problem of religion as a problem demanding resolution does not exist for the socialist society. There exists only the problem of clericalism as a political tendency that strives to turn the religious feelings of citizens into a tool. Socialist society is not an atheistic society, and the socialist state is not an atheist state.

The demand to abolish every religious belief is nonsense. It is nonsense at least to the same extent as the strivings, under our conditions, to have religion appear in an active role in the political scene, Matrusko stressed. Further in his speech he particularly referred to some characteristic aspects of the activities of the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia, remarking: "The extent to which the achievements of modern socialist development will be accepted within religious communities certainly depends on the dialogue within the socialist movement itself, which must get rid of its own limitations." Therefore the SAWP has a need and a reason for thoroughly examining the harmony between the proclaimed policy and practice regarding the phenomenon of religion and the activities of religious communities.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY HEARS EQUALITY STATUS REPORT

LD311035 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Pristina, 30 Jan (TANJUG) -- In the provincial legislation, municipal statutes, and other regulations, and in self-management general acts issued by organizations of associated labor and other organizations and communities in Kosovo, no provisions have been observed which violate principles established by our Constitution, of equality of our nations and nationalities. The analysis, although carried out on the basis of samples, has shown that the laws regulating this exceptionally sensitive concern are in accordance with constitutional regulations and that the samples did not include any cases of violation of equality or of favoritism shown towards one nation or nationality. However, the problem arises when, in the process of implementing legal solutions, there occur diversions, anomalies, and deviations and violation of rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Proceeding from this assessment, at today's session with Sefcet Jasari presiding, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo emphasized the need for consistent implementation of legislation and regulations and for the removal of all those anomalies that disrupt national equality and affect intranational relations.

In his introductory statement, Muharem Imeri, president of the Kosovo Constitutional Court, paid special attention to the equal use of the languages and scripts which was established by a law passed in 1970. Since practice has shown that there is some diversity in the implementation of certain provisions of this law, Imeri remarked that there is now a need to eliminate certain imprecise formulations and ambiguities in it.

At the same time he added that after the counterrevolutionary events of 1981 there were some biased and unsubstantiated statements and reports which assessed the situation concerning equality of the languages and scripts as bad and which suggested that normative regulations had contributed to such a state of affairs. On the one hand, Albanian nationalists and irredentists make unsubstantiated denials of any major results in bringing about equality for the Albanian nationality, and they exaggerate certain objective problems out of proportion to reality and put the blame for this "situation" mainly on the existing constitutional and legislative solutions. On the other, the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists claim that the Albanian language and script predominate in application and usage, and that the equality of other nations and nationalities in Kosovo is thus called into question and that this "situation," too, has been brought about by existing regulations. It is obvious, Imeri said, that both attitudes proceed from the same ideological positions.

He said, among other things, that there is much diversity in self-management general acts issued by organizations and communities with regard to normative regulations stipulating equal application and usage of language and script. There are numerous organizations that have failed to cope with this matter. Other organizations have done it by simply taking over regulations laid down by the Constitution and the laws. Examples of these principles being worked out in a concrete way and according to needs are somewhat rare. In some environments, however, practice even preceded norms. Of course, there are also deviations from what has been guaranteed by the Constitution and the law. Regardless of his nationality, a worker or a citizen will receive a written answer to his inquiry not in his own language but in the language of the person who answers this inquiry or that in which he writes other documents. In other words, there are cases of official verbal communications not being conducted in the language of the client. There is an exceptional diversity and lack of respect for the law in writing names of towns, streets, firms, and other public sign. This is particularly the case with private shops and branches representing orgnaizations outside the province.

According to the law, the signs must be written in Albanian and Serbo-Croatian, and in Turkish population areas, in Turkish, since the letters are the same size. The law also provides for these signs to be written in the original form of the language in which they are expressed. Any other interpretation of this law represents a violation of the provisions of the Constitution, of the law, and of equality. Any deliberation on any kind of uniformity in this regard would be politically harmful and contrary to our constitutional orientations, Imeri said.

There is some incompleteness in the self-management acts on the matter of knowing two languages when applying for a job. Problems also arise when this is demanded in practice or when remuneration is not based on results of work, which is also impermissible.

Members of the Presidency insisted that all possible ambiguous interpretations of individual legal provisions be eliminated, thus removing the possibilities of differing interpretations and application, but they particularly advocated that an atmosphere be created in which the study of the language other than the mother tongue would be interpreted not as an imposition but as a real need without which it would be impossible to strengthen brotherhood, unity, and togetherness in Kosovo. Schools should have a great obligation in this regard, and not only schools but all sociopolitical organizations as well as families.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION

AU312015 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium chaired by Dragoslav Markovic has discussed the preparations for a session of the Central Committee on the implementation of the constitutional position of the federation, the republics, and the autonomous provinces in the socioeconomic and political system.

The opening speech was made by Milan Kucan, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

It was announced that the Presidium will organize its work on the further preparations for the Central Committee session on these problems. It was agreed that before the session discussions be held in the republics, provinces, and the organs and organizations of the federation.

PRESIDENCY CANDIDATES FROM SERBIA PROPOSED

LD011212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- Today's session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Serbian Socialist Alliance proposed Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia as candidate for the membership of the SFRY Presidency from the SR of Serbia, Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, was proposed as candidate for the office of president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia.

PRESIDENCY VIEWS FIGHT AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIMES

LD012034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jan (TANJUG) -- Economic crime and the measures taken to stamp it out as efficiently as possible were discussed at today's session of the SFRY Presidency chaired by Vice President Vidoje Zarkovic.

It was stated that social action conducted in accordance with the stands and conclusions of the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the SFRY Assembly, and of the appropriate organs of the republics and provinces to ensure consistent respect for constitutionality and legality, more vigorous protection of social property and more efficient ways to stamp out and uncover criminal acts, has achieved certain results.

As reported, the presidency particularly stressed the role and responsibility of the organs of social self-protection and of all sociopolitical organs and organizations in constant concern for the protection of social property.

It was said that economic crime not only causes great material damage in our society, but moral and political damage as well.

These negative phenomena make implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization difficult. Illegal transactions and criminal acts are particularly widespread in foreign trade. Most of the crude violations of social and legal norms, as well as criminal acts, hide behind examples of so-called "useful embezzlement."

In the presidency's assessment, in recent years the detection and prosecution organs and the judiciary have demonstrated intensified activity in preventing and curbing unlawful conduct in the economy.

It was pointed out in this context that awareness that protection of social property is a commitment not only of professional organs and services but primarily of those to whom this property has been entrusted, has not yet been developed to an adequate extent.

Therefore, shortcomings in the protection of social property must be overcome and eliminated through even more all-embracing activity by all organized forces of our society in keeping with the further development of socialist self-management relations.

Working people and citizens, self-management, workers and internal controls, workers' rallies, sociopolitical organizations, and especially basic organizations of the LC and of the trade unions in organizations of associated labor, and other self-management organizations and communities, must be mobilized even more to face up to these tasks.

The presidency discussed and approved decisions on further improvement of the all-people's defense and social self-protection system. Other questions pertaining to the constitutional jurisdiction of the SFRY Presidency were also discussed during the session.

GAZI'S EXPULSION FROM CROATIAN LC ANALYZED

AU011539 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jan 84 p 3

[Pero Pletikosa article: "After the Expulsion of Pavle Gazi From the LC: Political Responsibility for Intrigues"]

[Excerpts] The Central Committee of the LC of Croatia at its session on 16 January relieved Pavle Gazi of his membership in the Central Committee and expelled him from the LC. Such events are very rare in our political practice. We are mentioning this in order to point out that it is a very serious political decision, which for various reasons exceeds the realm of the ordinary.

The Central Committee discussed the political responsibility of its member. A Central Committee commission proposed to the Central Committee only a dismissal from the Central Committee membership. But the Central Committee -- assessing the gravity of Gazi's acts, as well as his attitude during the work of the commission and after it had been completed, which means his attitude toward the LC and toward the Central Committee, for it was clearly established that he did not attempt nor did he wish to help to find out the real facts and to assess them, and he never broached the questions which were the subject of intrigues nor requested a discussion -- noted after an extensive discussion that the activities, methods, and behaviour of Pavle Gazi were impermissible not only for a member of the Central Committee but also for any LC member, and were therefore incompatible with membership in the LC. Therefore the Central Committee expelled him from the LC.

Interfering with impermissible methods in the work of the leadership and deducing monstrous conclusions on this basis, Gazi acted outside his legal and constitutional powers. Even when his activities had been found out, he did not cooperate with appropriate organs nor respond to an appeal of the Central Committee, and he behaved as if he did not feel responsible. In this way, he in fact put himself in a position which nobody in our society can assume.

Of course, the charge of political intrigues against people in most responsible political and social functions caused a great deal of interest and questions. Who are the people in these functions? They are members of the presidency of the SR of Croatia, members of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, the president of the Assembly, and the president of the Executive Committee of the SR of Croatia, presidents of the sociopolitical organizations, and members of their republican executive political organs. Gazi's intrigues referred to people in some of these functions. For instance, some members of the leaderships were accused and slandered, in a premeditated political intrigue, for what they allegedly said at sessions of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Croatia. The aim was to instigate and create mistrust among people in responsible functions in the SR of Croatia and the federation. Without presenting any arguments or facts, the report slandered morally and politically, in the worst fashion, a member of the leadership and accused him of being a corrupt collaborator of foreign circles. In this way it was attempted to draw attention to what kind of cadres allegedly get ahead in the LC of Croatia and what cadre policy is being conducted in the SR of Croatia.

A thesis about a possible plot among the most responsible leaders in the SR of Croatia was also present, and it was obviously a matter of political motives and a desire to instigate political mistrust in people who are in very responsible posts in the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia, the LCY Central Committee, the Croatian Assembly, and the Executive Council. It was a matter of premeditated political slanders (there were some accusations of nationalism of the Stalinist type) aimed at destroying the unity of the political and state leadership of the SR of Croatia.

Pavle Gazi did not succeed in offering a single piece of evidence for any of these assertions, and the shorthand records of the sessions of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium contain no statements or positions that he claimed were made.

The dismissal of Gazi by the Croatian Assembly caused various speculations, and as is usual in our country, numerous rumors and disinformation were launched, not always by accident. According to some, Gazi "fell" because he tried to conduct an honest struggle against crime, but the leadership (or some strong individuals of it) was against it. Very cleverly the conclusion was directed at dishonesty of the leadership, its involvement in crime: For why else would the leadership be against it? In this way the leadership was indirectly accused of hypocrisy, for allegedly it says one thing and does another. Another accusation, for instance, is that Gazi was overthrown by technocrats and nationalists. There is supposed to be a politically and morally suspicious leadership and it should be unmasked.

The most efficient weapon against disinformation has always been the truth, and so it was in the case discussed by the Croatian LC Central Committee. One must responsibly take into account whether this truth contains any state secret, which should not be discussed in a public place, as well as any that could lead to further rumors and puzzlement. On such occasions, the LC always responsibly protects the moral integrity of people. Therefore it is not always easy to assess what may be of use and what may cause more damage. The Central Committee bore this in mind when it published the decision on Pavle Gazi's political responsibility.

ANALYSIS OF 1965 KARDELJ SPEECH ON SAWPY'S ROLE

AU312035 [Editorial Report] Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 26 January on page 5 carries a 2,000-word TANJUG report on a speech delivered by Edvard Kardelj in Belgrade in 1965 to a committee organizing a symposium on "The SAWPY and the Working Man in the Struggle for the Development of Socialist Democracy." The speech first appeared in print in a book "Edvard Kardelj: SAWP" which has just been published, and the report is carried in DELO on the occasion of Edvard Kardelj's birthday, 27 January.

In his 18-year-old speech, Kardelj is reported to have said that "the essential thing for the SAWP is to become an efficient factor in the struggle of opinions under socialist conditions." He said that "working people are less and less prepared to listen to agitation. They want facts and good quality discussion, so that they can express their opinion and the society tells them what is what." The work of the party and of the SAWP has been restricted to economic and administrative-political problems, Kardelj is reported to have said, while ideological and political matters have gotten neglected.

In Kardelj's view, the SAWP is a factor in selecting the right men to social posts. "In fact I believe that it is necessary to enable people to be elected for their actual abilities and capabilities, that citizens should be presented specific qualities of people for specific functions, that citizens themselves evaluate people according to these qualities and that they elect or nominate them in advance..." Kardelj is reported to have reiterated that "it is necessary to elect a candidate who will have some weight because of his abilities."

TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT 24 JAN PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU301247 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2139 GMT on 24 January carries a 1-minute video report on that day's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium which was chaired by Dragoslav Markovic and discussed the implementation of the resolution on socioeconomic development and economic policy for 1984. Several single and group shots and shots of sections of the circular table show that the following attended the session: Dragoslav Markovic, Nikola Stojanovic, Petar Matic, Dusan Ckrebic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Dimce Belovski, Krste Markovski, Trpe Jakovlevski, Slavko Veselinov, Mika Spiljak, Ali Sukrija, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Dusan Dragosavac, Andrej Marinc, Mitja Ribicic, and several unidentified men. Several empty seats were noted on the film clip.

BRIEFS

SLOVENE LC'S OGRIN DIES -- Ljubljana, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- Roman Ogrin, member of the Slovene LC Central Committee, has died in Ljubljana at the age of 52 after a long and serious illness. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0958 GMT 27 Jan 84 LD]